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PRAVDA WARNS AGAINST CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD071024 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- "The U.S. unilateral move to deploy cruise missiles can only be viewed as an attempt to tip the military-strategic balance in its favour at all costs," PRAVDA writes today.

"The strategic cruise missiles are a serious factor in enhancing the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war," the newspaper points out. "The mass-scale deployment of these missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads and their use for tactical and strategic purposes would result in blurring the difference between strategic and tactical weapons and help lower the 'nuclear threshold' and escalate the risk of nuclear conflict.

"The deployment of cruise missiles by the United States is likely to prompt other countries to develop or acquire these weapons."

The Soviet Union, PRAVDA continues, "is not going to attack anyone. Neither does it set itself the objective of becoming the strongest power. But it would be naive, to say the least, to view the Soviet Union's adherence to peace and its striving to have all types of weapons limited and reduced as a sign of its weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to properly counter every challenge, to counter it effectively. The USSR and all the other countries of the socialist community are strong and powerful enough to repel any aggression. They will never allow the other side to achieve military superiority over them."

The newspaper recalls, however, that "the spirit of rivalry in the production of the tools of death" is alien to the Soviet country. "The Soviet Union," the newspaper writes, "has long and sincerely been offering the United States to reach agreement on concrete limitations of strategic weapons, including the reciprocal renunciation of the production and deployment of cruise missiles, in order to save the world from another round of the arms race. Now it is Washington that should make a move. If it prefers to violate its commitments and open another channel of the strategic arms race, all the responsibility for the further escalation of the threat to international security will rest with the United States."

U.S. ARMS POLICY INSPIRES FEAR OF 'EUROSHIMA'

PM061317 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Political observer V. Sisnev article: "Europeans Fear a 'Euroshima'"]

[Text] On the eve of the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe the West European periodical press produced a new term -- "Euroshima." It picked it up from the placards of the mass demonstrations which have swept West Europe against the deployment of new U.S. missiles on its territory. At the same time a demand was heard for the complete liberation of European soil from the Pentagon's nuclear arsenals, lest the cradle of modern civilizations become a gigantic Hiroshima. It is well known that this Japanese city was destroyed along with its entire population for no military purpose and that Washington strategists headed by President Truman sacrificed it to their plans. Hence the figurative term "Euroshima."

There are increasingly loud demands for Washington to realize that the Europeans are not afraid of the Russians but of the irresponsibility and shortsightedness of U.S. leaders who are recklessly toying with the destiny of West Europe. Even NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who usually explains everything by "Russian intrigues," was obliged on this occasion to make the following admission: "There is far greater fear in the face of the missiles which NATO is preparing to deploy than in the face of those the Soviet Union has already deployed."

In this connection the New York TIMES, considered to be the "most respectable" paper in the country, published a noteworthy article headed "Enough Joking." Noting that the state of affairs with regard to foreign policy in the Reagan administration "has become the butt of jibes," and that the Cabinet members are making needless statements about nuclear weapons and publicly putting each other right, the article's author strikes straight from the shoulder, as they say: "The present ferment in the Western alliance can be explained to a considerable extent by the U.S. administration's actions over the past 9 months." And he continues: "The Europeans are now asking whether alliance with such an America will help them recover. President Reagan and the people closest to him should understand how dangerous such doubts become when they are intensified -- and they are being intensified -- in our oldest friends."

There's no denying that recently U.S. officials have been making more than enough of the statements which send a shiver down the Europeans' spines, and Reagan himself has made his contribution to intimidating West Europe. It has already been reported that Reagan told a provincial newspaper reporter whom he received in the White House that he could perfectly well imagine an exchange of nuclear strikes limited to European territory.

This was followed by a comment from Secretary of State Haig speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The former commander of NATO ground forces in West Europe knowledgeably told the senators that this pact's plans provide for a so-called "warning nuclear blast" somewhere on European territory.

Considering that at almost the same time Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, expressed his conviction of the erroneousness of the opinion that a one-time use of nuclear weapons would immediately trigger the detonation of the two sides' arsenals, you can understand how alarmed sane Americans and the citizens of the West European countries were.

The annoyance even among those who consider the military alliance with the United States to be essential was so great that Juergen Kellermeier, a commentator on the West German weekly VORWAERTS, expressed himself most venomously: "You sometimes get the impression that leading U.S. politicians, starting with the President, are in the pay of the Russians' propaganda apparatus."

However "great" the confusion created by the statements from members of the U.S. administration, there is no difficulty in dispelling it if you so desire. For this it is sufficient to follow up the invitation made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his reply to a PRAVDA correspondent: "Why, you ask, does the United States not support the proposal on renouncing first use of nuclear weapons submitted by the Soviet Union at the current UN General Assembly session? After all, if there is no first nuclear strike there will be no second or third nuclear strikes. And arguments about the possibility or impossibility of victory in nuclear war will thus of themselves become pointless -- the question of nuclear war as such will be removed from the agenda."

It must be supposed that Washington is perfectly well aware of this: One such political demarche and all "confusion" vanishes, and the West European population can sleep peacefully and stop fearing that its transatlantic allies will play with its destiny as they please, as though it were a trump card, in the heat of a nuclear game of chance. But the White House, the Pentagon and the Department of State have no wish to see their NATO partners feel at ease.

So West Europeans have to guess when President Reagan was telling the truth -- to the editors or when, after a sudden recollection, he began to contradict himself? Who is closer to the truth -- Secretary of State Haig, or Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who asserts that his colleague was wrong, that NATO did not and does not have a plan to detonate a "warning" nuclear bomb in West Europe? And how could it be that the man who kept all NATO plans in his own safe could make a mistake about that? Yet when Haig said that "there are things more important than peace. There are things which Americans must want to fight for" -- what was he doing? Was he, too, accidentally erring in his choice of words?

But of course, it is not a question of the statements themselves but of the fact that behind the political confusion lies Washington's reluctance to talk seriously and honestly about European security. The "zero option" proposed by President Reagan not long before the start of the talks in Geneva was obviously intended only for a propaganda effect. After all, Reagan could not seriously count on the Soviet Union agreeing to dismantle all its medium-range missiles in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles while retaining the entire NATO nuclear arsenal already existing in Europe. The overtly propagandist demarche brought Washington no success and intensified still further the anxiety of the West Europeans who realized perfectly well the worth of the "zero option." As (T. Dzhervazi), a U.S. authority on military affairs, concluded, the gamble is that if what Reagan has proposed is rejected in Geneva than he will tell the West Europeans that he tried to avoid the deployment of the new missiles but, because of the Russians' intractability, there is nothing else for him to do.

The Russians are obviously also to blame for the fact that, without waiting for the results of the Geneva meeting, the Washington administration is developing the production of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles and has begun to prepare launchpads and train personnel. This is reported by the West European press organs and news agencies, in particular the British PRESS ASSOCIATION.

All this shows what a dangerous course Washington is taking and the dangerous direction in which it is dragging its West European NATO allies and West Europe as a whole. Blabbering now about this, now about that, the U.S. leaders are exposing their secret design: if necessary, to use West Europe as a shield against a nuclear counterstrike against the American Continent. This design lies at the basis of U.S. strategy.

In sharp contrast to it is the clear and optimistic line of Soviet foreign policy. As far as Europe is concerned, the USSR has suggested reaching agreement on the expansion here of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and of the zone of their application.

During his visit to the FRG, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the imposition of a moratorium on the deployment of missile weapons or their reduction to a particular level: "If our partners show a readiness to agree on the complete renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe, then we are in favor of it. We are in general in favor of Europe ultimately becoming free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. That would be a real 'zero option,' fair to all sides."

European security means freedom from fear of nuclear annihilation and from fears of becoming pawns in someone else's dangerous game. It is now more obvious than ever that that is the role which Washington assigns to the West European states when planning its military strategy. The recent mass demonstrations which have so incensed President Reagan have shown that the Europeans want a different future, they want not confrontation but a mutually advantageous cooperation strengthening the foundations of peace and security.

WORLD FIGURES REBUT REAGAN ON ANTI-WAR ACTS

LD231910 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 23 Dec, TASS -- The frustration of the White House's calculations to abate with the help of propaganda ploys of all sorts the wave of protest against the plans to deploy in Western Europe new American nuclear missiles and the expanding scale of the anti-war, anti-American movement in the European Continent give cause for increasing irritation to Washington.

Having apparently lost all sense of measure and reality, President Ronald Reagan asserted in his recent interview with the PBS television network, circulated by Western news agencies, that all anti-war demonstrations in Western Europe are masterminded by the World Peace Council, which, he alleged, has been bribed and was financed by the Soviet Union.

This concoction, to back which Reagan, naturally, could not produce any evidence, received a befitting rebuff from peace champions both in the United States and in Western Europe.

What Reagan says is "nonsense," Mr Sullivan, representative of the American Friends Service Committee, has declared. The European movement for disarmament is supported by many organizations, including religious ones and those sticking to moderate political views, he stressed.

Herbert Scoville, president of an influential U.S. organization, the Arms Control Association, said that Reagan was trying to distort the nature of the anti-nuclear movement in Europe, which comprises not only communists. Sober-minded people of various convictions in all countries of Western Europe are extremely alarmed by the possibility of war on the territory of their countries. These fears have become even more acute following the remarks by American leaders that a nuclear war in Europe would not necessarily spread to U.S. territory, he pointed out.

Bonn, 23 Dec, TASS correspondent -- "U.S. President Reagan's assertions that some mysterious 'hand of Moscow' is behind the peace movement which is mounting in the Federal Republic of Germany and other West European countries are totally false. They do not correspond in any way to reality. I also take an active part in the movement, but I never felt Moscow's influence," the TASS correspondent has been told by Professor Helmut Ridder, prominent public figure in the Federal Republic of Germany, one of the initiators of the Krefeld Appeal.

"The peace movement reflects the thoughts and aspirations of many West German citizens," Professor Ridder said. "The international situation has sharply aggravated, but people do not want war. This will for peace has grown to great proportions: more than two million people already signed under our appeal -- people of different views, occupations and age."

New Delhi, 23 Dec, TASS -- Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, has described Ronald Reagan's latest remarks as a slanderous attack on the peace movement. He told newsmen: It is difficult to imagine anything more absurd. Is it possible to make hundreds of thousands of people take to the streets against their will to demonstrate against war? Workers, farmers, employees, housewives, students, religious figures, scientists and businessmen are the backbone of the peace movement which staged mass demonstrations in London, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Helsinki, Vienna and Tokyo, and hundreds of other cities in Europe and throughout the world.

They combined their efforts because they clearly realize that a grave threat of a thermonuclear war is hanging over mankind as a result of escalation by the United States of the arms race. Slander as regards the World Peace Council does not stand up to criticism either.

The American President used the trite slanderous trick to cast aspersions on the mass peace movement in Europe and split and weaken it, Romesh Chandra went on to say. The U.S. administration fears the further expansion of the movement in Europe against the deployment of new American medium-range missiles, against the neutron bomb, for the world free of nuclear weapons.

The propaganda subversive action of imperialism against the peace movement cannot delude nations. They regard the movement as a powerful factor of peace. All people realize that President Reagan needed the lie only because he and members of his Cabinet greatly fear the powerful movement of peace champions and the influence of this movement on the policy of Western countries, including the NATO member-states.

COORDINATION VITAL FOR BLOC FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

PM041601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 3

[Col V. Semin article: "An Active Joint Policy"]

[Text] The socialist states have an ever-increasing influence on the course of international events. A tremendous part is played in this by the socialist community countries' collective, coordinated foreign policy.

The coordination of the fraternal states' actions in the world arena arises organically from the very nature of relations between them. The coordination of actions is a most important feature of their foreign policy -- a policy based on the principles of socialist internationalism and having a clear, harmonious system of aims which accord fully with the demands of social progress.

The socialist community countries' coordinated actions are not only theoretically based; they are dictated by direct practical necessity. The goals set can be attained more easily and rapidly by joint efforts, the more so since these goals are common to all the socialist states. V.I. Lenin stressed that "the struggle for socialism is the struggle of the international revolutionary proletariat." United actions are necessary also because of the complexity and scale of socialism's foreign policy tasks. Such problems as ensuring security, arms limitation, disarmament and others cannot be resolved by a single country's efforts. Collective will and actions are necessary.

The need for united action by the socialist countries is also conditioned by the fact that the imperialist states seek to coordinate their acts in the world arena; their leaders speak more and more frequently of an "integrated" foreign policy and agree on a system of methods intended to undermine and "shake" the socialist world. Events in Poland confirm again and again that our class enemies act against the socialist countries in a sophisticated, perfidious way. In supporting and encouraging Polish counterrevolution they make no secret of their plans not only to destroy the people's system in Poland but to sharply change in their own favor the correlation of forces in Europe and throughout the world.

Cooperation between the socialist countries in the foreign policy sphere is no new phenomenon. It has a long history. This cooperation now so permeates the socialist community's entire life that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aptly put it, "it has become, as it were, the natural form of life for each of our countries."

We now have a right to say that a new stage in the coordination of the socialist countries' foreign policy has begun in the eighties. This is indicated both by the attention devoted to this question in the decisions of all the re ent congresses of communist and workers' parties in the socialist community states and by the outstanding successes achieved in implementing the agreed course.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, which noted substantial successes in the coordination of the fraternal countries' foreign policy actions, it was pointed out: "Relations between states have long been called international relations. But it is only in our time, in the world of socialism, that they have really become relations between peoples. Many millions of people participate in them directly." Stressing that this is a fundamental gain of socialism and a great benefit, the congress instructed the CPSU Central Committee to continue doing everything to strengthen and develop cooperation with the socialist countries in the sphere of international policy.

The other fraternal parties in turn, in their congresses' decisions, not only reasserted yet again their continuing determination to coordinate foreign policy and not only indicated its general directions -- the struggle to strengthen the might and cohesion of the world socialist system, support for the national liberation movement and the expansion of cooperation with capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence -- but also indicated concrete aims and tasks.

The resolution of these tasks will make it possible to create the most favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism and further developing the world revolutionary process. At their congresses the fraternal parties expressed complete support for the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The states belonging to the socialist community have accumulated great experience of joint action in the international arena. They have created a reliable, effective machinery for coordinating foreign policy. Their cooperation is not confined to the traditional forms of interstate relations. At present a new, higher form of cooperation -- interparty ties -- is developing successfully. It is stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress that "on all major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy we have a fundamental unity of views. That is the result of constant collaboration between fraternal communist parties and our common achievement."

A special place in the system of coordinating foreign policy is assigned to meetings between leaders of the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties. These have been regular since 1971, and are traditionally held in the Crimea.

The meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal parties and states held in the Crimea in July-August 1981 were a major new step in the cause of strengthening cohesion and collaboration between the fraternal parties and states. During the meetings the prospects for the development of our relations and key problems of the economy were discussed, tasks for the future were outlined and the necessary coordination of foreign policy was carried out. The meetings were of great significance for strengthening the socialist community's positions and the fraternal parties' unity and for further developing their cooperation in the international sphere. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted: "In strengthening both bilateral and multilateral relations with each other and improving the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA, the socialist countries are firmly following the path of peace and creation."

The exchange of party and government delegations has become regular. It has become the practice to hold conferences of Central Committee secretaries on questions of international relations and ideological and organizational party work. In November, for instance, the routine Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Communist and Workers Parties for International and Ideological Questions was held in Moscow. The conference participants, proceeding on the basis of the decisions of the congresses of the socialist countries' fraternal parties and the results of the 1981 Crimea meetings and other meetings and talks between the leaders, exchanged opinions on the present international situation and discussed topical problems of cooperation in the struggle to ensure peace.

An important component in the machinery for coordinating the socialist community countries' foreign policy is the Warsaw Treaty Organization and its highest organ -- the Political Consultative Committee (PCC). The PCC's activity is, first, a most important means of rallying the sovereign socialist countries within the Warsaw Treaty Organization and is aimed at strengthening the alliance's political and military foundations. Second, the PCC's activity serves as a direct guarantee of the member countries' independence. Not only does it not violate their national and state sovereignty, it is even an important condition of its complete implementation: The PCC does not act as a supranational force, and therefore the decisions and recommendations it adopts are not and cannot involve some countries' dictating others. Third, the PCC's activity is a decisive means of further strengthening the foundations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems -- the fundamental Leninist foreign policy principle of the socialist countries.

From the moment of its foundation the PCC has been involved in holding consultations between members as provided for in the Warsaw Pact and in the examination of questions arising in connection with the pact's implementation. At least four key directions can be singled out in its activity. They are the discussion of topical international problems; the elaboration of a coordinated position on the most important foreign policy issues; the improvement of the socialist defensive coalition; and the strengthening of the organizational foundations of the fraternal alliance of member countries.

The sessions of the foreign ministers' committee are an important form of foreign policy activity coordination within the Warsaw Pact framework. At these sessions, on the basis of the PCC's fundamental decisions, ministers give concrete form to the Warsaw Pact states' proposals on specific questions. Thus in December 1981 in Bucharest the foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia exchanged information and opinions on trends in the development of the internatinal situation, the state of talks on arms limitation and disarmament questions and the progress of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the CSCE, and approved new Soviet peace initiatives.

In coordinating their foreign policy and jointly marking out immediate and long-term goals, the Warsaw Pact countries strive to strengthen peace and extend international cooperation on the European Continent. They advocate the creation of large-scale, long-term economic ties between European states; broad, diverse contacts between the public in all countries; the development of cultural contacts, sport and tourism; and the exchange of spiritual values. They proceed on the basis that cooperation must develop on the basis of respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and observance of each country's laws, customs and traditions.

Vivid confirmation of this desire is provided by Comrade L.I. Brezhniv's recent visit to the FRG. The visit's significance goes far beyond bilateral USSR-FRG relations. The idea of the common destinies of states and peoples and their common security, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, is evidence of a profound sense of responsibility for mankind's destiny. Here the Soviet Union is oriented toward the prospects for turning the whole of Europe into a nuclear-free zone. This approach is a striking contrast to the line of those who allow themselves to regard the European Continent as a battlefield for a "limited" nuclear war and a firing range for "demonstrative" or "warning" nuclear explosions.

Our country's working people and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces warmly approve and unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, implemented in close coordination with the fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union's peace-loving and principled foreign policy is, at the same time, a policy of firmly and resolutely rebuffing any aggressive aspirations and intrigues by imperialist circles.

BLOC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONVENE IN LAOS

PM041629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Fadayev "Commentator's Column": "Meeting in Vientiane"]

[Text] Vientiane -- A consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Laos, the SRV, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR has been held in Vientiane on the initiative of Laos, Kampuchea and the SRV. The meeting's main theme was the coordination of the actions of the socialist community states in the Southeast Asian region in connection with the situation which has emerged here.

The fraternal countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- are now the object of flagrant interference and unconcealed pressure from the Beijing hegemonists and U.S. imperialists.

These dangerous plans and actions are being countered by the peace-loving course of the states and forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The participants in the meeting welcomed the efforts of the governments and peoples of the Asian countries directed toward building interstate relations on the basis of mutual respect, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They stated that the cessation of all aggressive actions by expansionist and imperialist forces aimed at interference in the internal affairs of the region's states is the only correct path for ensuring stability in Southeast Asia. It is important to continue dialogue between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN members and to seek a mutually acceptable basis for establishing good cooperation between them.

The consultative meeting adopted a final report which declared unanimous support for the Indochinese states' struggle to consolidate their independence and sovereignty. The document welcomes the strengthening of unity and close cooperation among the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea and upholds the initiatives proclaimed by them toward improving the atmosphere in Southeast Asia and their good-will proposals on peace and stability in the region. Special note is made of the achievements in developing of the new Kampuchea freed from the Pol Pot regime of genocide.

The Vietniane meeting showed that the fraternal states' international support knows no distance and the three countries of Indochina can always rely on the help of their friends in the joint struggle for the triumph of the common ideals. The consultative meeting in the Lao capital passed in an atmosphere of fraternal unity and complete mutual understanding.

BREZHNEV ANTHOLOGY ON CEMA COOPERATION PUBLISHED

PM301055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec p 5

[Text] TASS -- The anthology "L.I. Brezhnev on Cooperation Between the CEMA Member Countries" [L.I. Brezhnev o Sotrudnichestve Stran-Chlenov Soveta Economicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi] has been published.

The book includes materials published in L.I. Brezhnev's works "The World of Socialism -- the Triumph of Great Ideas" [Mir Sotsializma -- Torzhestvo Velikikh Idey] and "Following Lenin's Course" [Leninskim Kursom], and also in the periodical press. They profoundly, comprehensively reveal the basic questions of the development of the socialist community as the most dynamic, stable and progressive economic force in the world and the multifaceted, fruitful nature of cooperation between the CEMA countries and its basic principles.

The utterances cited in the anthology stress the role of the CPSU and the Soviet state in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states in the struggle for communist ideals and social progress and for the socialist community's economic might and prosperity.

The collection is published by the CEMA Secretariat.

BRIEFS

CEMA STATISTICS -- The CEMA countries have completed 1981 with confidence. According to preliminary data, their industrial output has increased by 3.5 percent, and the real income of the population by 8 percent. [A report by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 2 January gives the increase in real income of the population as "3 percent."] There have been increases in the state allocations for education and medical care. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 1 Jan 82 LD]

REAGAN-SCHMIDT TALKS INCLUDE POLAND, ARMS CONTROL

LD061228 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 6 Jan, TASS -- A meeting between Ronald Reagan and Helmut Schmidt has been held here. In the course of the meeting, according to the American side, they touched upon a broad range of mutually related economic and political problems.

A joint statement indicates that the participants in the meeting exchanged views on the developments in Poland, pointing out that Poland should "be allowed to resolve its problems without external interference". Reagan and Schmidt are trying at the same time to dictate to the Polish leadership with whom and in what way it should settle the country's domestic affairs. The restoration of normal relations with Poland is made dependent in fact on the prior implementation of the demands advanced with regard to Poland by the NATO bloc.

The heads of government of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany set forth their views on the effect of the developments in Poland on relations with the Soviet Union. According to the American press, Helmut Schmidt kept his own opinion, believing that "sanctions" are not the means which can be used for effective influence on the USSR.

The joint statement mentions the sides' "determination to continue their efforts for effective arms control." Commenting on this part of the statement, Ronald Reagan made it clear that the United States intends to continue talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, started on November 30, 1981. At the same time, obviously contradicting facts, he claimed that the USSR has not as yet given a "constructive response" to the American proposals, although it is well known that such a response has been given, including publicly.

A considerable part of the two-hour meeting between Reagan and Schmidt was devoted to the settlement of economic differences between the West's major powers and assessment of prospects in view of the dangers of the "global depression" and aggravation of social contradictions in the capitalist world.

NOVOSTI Comments

LD062116 Hamburg DPA in German 2004 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (DPA) -- Having met with American President Ronald Reagan, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been reminded by the Soviet Union of his talks with Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn last November. It is "hoped" that Bonn remembers everything that "was discussed" at that time, the semiofficial APN news agency wrote in a commentary on Wednesday. "It is a special responsibility of those states that remain true to the idea of detente to ensure that the vital channels of cooperation and dialogue among the countries of Eastern and Western Europe are preserved and protected against impulsive and stupid attacks..."

APN commentator Spartak Beglov regretted that Schmidt had expressed his support for Reagan's view of Soviet responsibility for the events in Poland. With this the federal chancellor "openly contradicted the balanced stance that he has taken in the past." But the commentator found it "notable" that Schmidt did not find it "necessary to follow the American course, especially in the sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland."

The American Government wants to force its allies into the "bunkers of the 'Cold War' and confrontation," the commentary concluded. In this "significant moment" Moscow reminds the Western European governments, especially that of the FRG, that the concern for a peaceful future and goodneighborly cooperation has to be a "joint concern of all Europeans."

U.S. POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL, POLAND ANALYZED

LD061722 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 6 Jan 82

["Washington -- The Course Prompts the Methods" -- TASS headline; by Tass political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS -- In analysing the foreign policy course of the U.S. administration it strikes the eye that this course, aimed at renunciating detente, aggravating tension and undermining international cooperation, is conducted by unseemly methods. A multitude of facts can be cited, which clearly bear the imprint of unconscientiousness, impudence and cynicism.

Such a character of Washington's actions is most obvious, if they are viewed not separately, but in comparison. Take, for instance, the latest U.S. actions towards Israel and the Polish People's Republic.

Literally the whole world was indignant at Tel Aviv's insolent attempt to annex Syria's territory -- the Golan Heights.

It is an open secret that Tel Aviv dared to make the step, backed by the United States, which by its entire Camp David Middle East policy instigates the Israeli aggressor for ever new and new criminal actions. Initially, Washington, it is true, was compelled to dissociate itself from its Israeli partner. But that was only a feint manoeuvre. According to the newspaper Washington POST, which is well versed in affairs of the White House, the day before the U.N. Security Council started the discussion of the question of application of effective sanctions against Israel in connection with its bandit predatory actions, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig assured Israel's ambassador in Washington that the United States would veto any resolution on such sanctions. What is it if not the encouragement of Tel Aviv for ever new and new aggressive actions against Arab countries, against their sovereignty and independence.

In the same days when Washington puts forward the slogan "no sanctions against Israel" (against the aggressor who impudently violates international law) it at the same time proclaims "sanctions" against a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic, grossly interfering into the internal affairs of the republic. Washington does not stop at arrogant violation of elementary norms of international law, enshrined in the U.N. Charter and in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which both bear the signature of the United States, and which categorically denounce such interference.

Really, in the declaration of principles which the participating states will be guided by in mutual relations" (the declaration is a component part of the Final Act), it is said: "The participating states will refrain from any intervention, director indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state, regardless of their mutual relations... They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating state of the rights inherent in its sovereignty.

This is a very clear and definite wording, and as if specially about the current anti-Polish "sanctions" of the United States of America.

Here are only two stands, two international actions on the part of Washington in the recent time. But they eloquently show how hypocritical is the foreign policy course of the U.S. administration, how hostile it is to the cause of consolidation of universal peace and independence of the peoples.

FOREIGN AID SEEN SUPPORTING U.S. EXPANSION

LD070942 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- The purposes of another round of Washington philanthropy are obvious, namely, to strengthen the positions of the more reactionary regimes allied with the United States and to pursue U.S. policy through them or with their active assistance, PRAVDA writes today in a commentary on the signing by the U.S. President Reagan of the bill on aid to foreign countries.

The newspaper points out that the President has characterized the U.S. aid as a factor contributing to regional stability and says: "Everyone knows the worth of such a guarantee of stability in the Middle East as Israel, which is pursuing a policy of annexation towards its Arab neighbours and violating the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Meantime, Israel tops the list of the countries getting U.S. aid its share amounts to one-fifth of the appropriations for the purpose.

"Pakistan is a similar [words indistinct], incidentally, have not prevented the United States from supplying 3,000 million dollars worth of weaponry to that country.

In accordance with the new administration's policy of overlooking the faults of its friends, PRAVDA continues, "restrictions on aid to the Pinochet regime in Chile, suspended in the 1970's because of the violations of human rights, have been lifted. The striving to secure U.S. interests in Latin America prompts Washington to cast aside the shy reservations of the preceding administration connected with the violations of human rights by the fascist juntas.

Washington, as the foreign aid bill has demonstrated anew, does not go to the trouble of analyzing moral issues when it comes to the need to prop up militarily and economically its own policy of global expansion.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM061033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Leontyev "Publicist's Notes": "Facing the Future"]

[Text] The year 1981 is passing into history. As we see it off, we relive, as it were, the multitude of events that have occurred on our planet during this time, and we sum up.

In the past year progressive mankind has won many glorious victories and taken an important new step along the road to a better future. But it has been achieved under conditions of acute confrontation between the two world systems and between the forces of peace and the forces of war.

Imperialism has demonstrated increased aggressiveness, atacked detente and attempted to split the socialist community and roll back the forces of national and social liberation. It is its fault that the international situation has been sharply exacerbated and many dangerous and complex situations for the cause of peace and socialism have arisen. We have had repeatedly to recall the wise words of the great Lenin, who, reflecting on the prospects for the world's revolutionary renewal, warned: "He who wishes to invent for the workers a recipe providing readymade solutions for all the eventualities of life or promise that there will be no difficulties or knotty theses in the policy of the revolutionary proletariat would simply be a charlatan."

The American administration changed at the beginning of the year. The new fiduciaries of "big business" arrived at the White House in a carriage of the past. They "forgot" that in the 20th century, with October, very great and irreversible changes occurred in the world, and they conceitedly thought they would be able once again to impose American "leadership" -- that is, their supremacy -- on other peoples. Washington's motto was Secretary of State A. Haig's cynical phrase "There are more important things than peace", which reminds one of Mussolini's words: "Peace is a fine thing, but guns and aircraft are finer still." Haig and his ilk also like weapons far more.

Washington needed "more important things" in order to try to achieve military superiority over our country. To this end neutron bombs and cruise missiles went into series production, the decision was made to produce MX missiles and B-1 bombers and the stocks of airborne containers of bubonic plague and anthrax pathogens and other evil things were replenished. The territories of dozens of countries were proclaimed a zone of American "vital interests." Some 100 years ago the British colonialists maintained that Britain could not be secure unless it controlled the Pamirs and Tibet. The Washington bosses, who want the whole world, are in a different class altogether.

Attempts continued all year to impose on West European countries hundreds of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, which are to be targeted on the Soviet Union. The lethal missiles fitted into the framework of the concept of "limited" nuclear war, which put in an appearance under President Carter. Its scenario is as follows: The Americans unleash a war in Europe and lay their NATO allies open to a counterstrike, while themselves sitting it out on the other side of the ocean. This plan somewhat resembles what Beijing is guided by in its desire to provoke a military clash between the USSR and the United States. In the age of cybernetics Mao was strong on arithmetic. Beijing calculated that after a nuclear war there would be 10 million people left in the United States, 20 million in the USSR and 350 million in China. Such proportions suit the Chinese rulers very well.

The danger of the new concept has begun to be realized, even by its author -- Carter -- as he now has more time to reflect. A few months ago there appeared a report that he intended to write his memoirs. It was suggested that he concentrate attention on "defense" policy and, consequently, on that very concept. However, the ex-president preferred something else -- he wrote something like a teaching manual: "Fly Fishing." An inveterate angler, Carter believes that such an occupation is far better. And it really is better, or if the concept of "limited" insanity continues to be advertised, the possibility cannot be ruled out that not only will the fish disappear, but that there will be no one to catch them....

Not everyone in Washington thinks this way, however. Some people, following the example of the late Mao, are trying to substantiate the "acceptability" of nuclear war, referring to the fact that there are supposedly "too many" people. One professor among those, whose wisdom has not been increased by science, seriously maintained that, with time, things would get so crowded that people would supposedly smother each other. He even predicted that it would happen in the year 2026, on Friday, 13 November. But this might not happen, he reassured people, if some catastrophe, a nuclear war for example, occurs. In other words, war is not only inevitable but even "useful." That, it turns out, is the crux of the matter....

Another academic, campaigning for "justice," tried to prove that the United States has the right to military superiority as, "owing to the great extent of the Soviet Union's territory compared with that of the United States, twice as many nuclear bombs will be needed to ensure that destruction in the USSR is as great as in the United States...."

It has been a troubled year. New military conflicts have flared up first in one, then in another part of the globe, and a dangerous situation has arisen. And each time the American gendarme has been on the side of the aggressor, behind members of punitive expeditions, terrorists and bandits. The United States has grossly interfered and is continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Vietnam and Angola, is threatening to attack Cuba and to "punish" Libya, and is waging an undeclared war in conjunction with Beijing in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The same Haig declares: "I reject the thesis that we must not apply military measures anywhere, unless extraordinary circumstances force us to." What is this, if not an attempt to elevate the most veritable tyranny to the rank of state policy?

In Asia the United States is playing the "China card," having decided to supply Beijing with offensive weapons. In Europe the "Poland card" has been played. Certain U.S. circles incited, financed and directed Polish counterrevolutionaries, hoping with their help to divert Poland from the path of socialism and wrest it from the Warsaw Pact and the socialist community. American interference in the internal affairs of that country is continuing. Washington is trying to organize an economic blockade of Poland and turn the internal Polish crisis into an international one.

It is hard to say whether the American capital is aware of the entire danger of its policy. AP rates Haig as one of those retired generals who "commanded more writing desks in Washington than armies in battles." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is even less well versed in military matters. During all 4 years of World War II, the president himself did not leave Hollywood -- he was providing the soundtrack for training films for pilots. Is it not because they have no idea of the possible consequences of their bellicosity that the gentlemen are so bellicose?

They want to refashion the world along American lines. But President J. Kennedy pointed to the senselessness of such wishes: "Let us look the facts in the face -- the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient. Our country has only 6 percent of the world population, and we cannot impose our will on the remaining 94 percent of mankind."

However, the present U.S. leaders are still reluctant to concur with that, putting their trust in force. They have forgotten that force did not help them in Vietnam.... The fact that the arms race makes huge profits for some people contributes to their blindness. However you fix an unhappy fly to a fishing hook, following Carter's advice, you will not make a lot of money out of it. But a fly is one thing, and an MX missile, for example, which will enrich the military monopolists, is quite another.

The following motto's prominently displayed on U.S. President Reagan's desk: "There is no limit to what a person can do and how far he can go if he does not care who gets the laurels." There really is no limit. But as for the "laurels," those who get them in America really do "care." They certainly do not intend to share their income with poor people.

In its search for weapons the administration has not even been ashamed of cutting school lunches for children of poor people. Henceforth, it is reported, children "will receive not a whole glass of milk a day, but several gulps less; meat portions will be cut to one-fourth of a hamburger." To wrest a glass of milk from a child's hands, although only a few mouthfuls remain there, to remove a piece of hamburger from him.... That is what the bosses of america, who flaunt their wealth are capable of.

Quite recently the 21st century seemed quite so far off, but now it is almost here. Only some 18 years separate us from it. Those who are born on New Year's night will come of age in the next century and even in a new millennium.

The remaining years may be the most difficult and will undoubtedly be the most crucial in the planet's entire history. Hamlet's question will have to be resolved: To be or not to be? Shakespeare's hero resolved it for himself. We must do so not only for those now living, but also for hundreds of millions of the planet's future inhabitants.

Mankind is faced with a choice: either it will preserve peace at all costs, or it will be cast into the abyss of a destructive nuclear war. Never before has there been such a grim need to choose or such clarity of purpose. "There is now no more important task on an international plane for our party, our people and all the planet's peoples than that of defending peace," comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party congress put forward the realistic peace program for the eighties. It was the concrete embodiment of the Leninist thought expressed on the second day of the October Revolution: One of our aims is to "help the peoples intervene in issues of war and peace." People have seen the Soviet peace proposals as a direct way to remove the threat of war. They rightly believe that there can be no place for indifference and inactivity today. The times demand the greatest vigilance and vigorous action in defense of peace and oblige us to struggle and win. This year has witnessed the very broad scope of the antiwar movement in Europe and throughout the world.

The declaration on averting nuclear disaster, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on the Soviet Union's initiative, and which proclaims the first use of nuclear weapons a very grave crime against mankind, was a stern warning to lovers of military adventures. It will make some people remember Nuremberg....

We are optimists. We have every reason to look boldly to the future. The might of the land of the Soviets and the Socialist Community is strengthening with every passing year. This year socialism has proved once again in a number of examples that it can stand up for itself. Everything progressive, honest and sensible on earth comes out in alliance with us. We are confident that the planet's people will greet 1 January in the year 2000 with a thunder of salutes in honor of mankind's new victories in the struggle for peace and social progress -- victories achieved in the last two decades of the great 20th century.

U.S. 'SCHEMING' DENOUNCED IN POLOVCHAK CASE

LD062310 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 6 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Alexander Lyuty]

[Text] Washington, 6 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. authorities continuing putting obstacles of the 14-year-old Vladimir Polovchak, who is illegally detained in Chicago. [as received]

The news agency UPI reported that the United States Department of Justice intends to issue a special decree banning the return of the child to his parents. Congressman from New York State, Peter Peyser, made a motion about such a decree to the United States judiciary body. A few days ago he met in Chicago with the self-styled "lawyer" of a boy, a certain Kulas, who is closely connected with the Bendera scum that got entrenched in the United States, and with the reactionary immigrant organization "The Ukrainian National Congress." Speaking here at a press conference, Peyser said he was assured by "high ranking officials" in the Department of Justice that the decree will be issued shortly.

Staging another provocative act with regard to the family of Soviet citizen Polovchak, the Department of Justice grossly flouts the decision of the United States judiciary authorities. As is known, the Court of Appeal of Illinois a few days ago adopted a decision in accordance with which the boy should be returned to his parents.

The tragedy of the Polovchaks started a year ago, when Vladimir was kidnapped by Ukrainian nationalists from his parents after it had become known that they decided to return home. With a sanction of the State Department, the U.S. immigration authorities staged a farce concerning the granting of a "political asylum" to the adolescent, though a boy his age has no notion of what this is.

The present unsavoury scheming of the U.S. authorities around the destiny of a Soviet child is a gross violation of the provisions of the Final Act of the conference in Helsinki and an obvious attempt to aggravate still more Soviet-U.S. relations.

'VAIN' U.S. ATTEMPTS TO BALANCE BUDGET ASSESSED

PM301053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Commentary": "The Pentagon's Insatiable Appetites"]

[Text] Pensions for the old, grants for the poor, expenditures on education, health care, social security and the fight against crime -- all have been sacrificed by the Reagan administration in vain attempts to balance the federal budget. Only military appropriations remain inviolate. More than that -- they are steadily growing. The U.S. Senate has just approved a bill providing appropriations of $208.6 billion for the Defense Department in fiscal 1982. And in the near future the White House will present for consideration by Congress the draft budget for 1983, in which the ceiling for military expenditures is set at nearly $215 billion.

But the Pentagon's appetites are really insatiable. Even that is not enough for it. It has already asked for an additional $6 billion. This money, The New York TIMES reports, will, it is proposed, be spent on building two more nuclear-powered aircraft carriers -- the Carl Vinson and the Theodore Roosevelt. Here it should be recalled that the United States already has 13 attack aircraft carriers and 6 other aircraft-carrying ships in service. Moreover one more aircraft carrier is undergoing a major overhaul. However, militarist circles across the ocean assert that this is not enough for them. As the Washington POST wrote, "According to opinion, which has prevailed in recent months in the course of heated debates behind closed doors in the Pentagon, the United States must now place more emphasis than ever before on defending sea routes and creating forces that could enter combat as soon as aircraft and ships can deliver them to the region of hostilities."

Information on this debate has now reached the open press. It is reported that the results of the discussion were set out in a secret Pentagon directive demanding from all armed forces commands a restructuring designed to ensure U.S. "superiority at sea" over the Soviet Union.

The directive incorporated plans to increase the fighting strength of the American Navy to 600 ships over 5 years, including creating a fleet of Ohio class nuclear submarines carrying Trident ballistic missiles, to increase the number of attack aircraft carrier groups to 15 and even to reactivate 2 battleships -- the Iowa and the New Jersey, which it is proposed to equip with cruise missiles carrying nuclear warheads.

The Pentagon needed the additional billions for the accelerated expansion of the Navy's fighting strength. It has become known from the American press that the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson will be handed over to the Navy 14 months earlier than planned and the Theodore Roosevelt, 2 years earlier. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company -- one of the Defense Department's main contractors -- has pledged to speed up delivery of the two ships. And the Defense Department, in turn, will speed up the payment of $5 billion to the company -- $2.5 billion for each ship. It is planned to spend another $1 billion on extending Naval and Air Force operational bases, above all in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean region. It is in that region that the U.S. ruling circles intend, first and foremost, to "show the flag" and to use the fleet and also aircraft to attain implementation of the sinister aims of their global policy. Here one cannot but recall the secret American "Tripwire" plan, now known to the public, which envisages sending armed forces into the territory of Turkey, Pakistan, Persian Gulf countries, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya -- a plan which London's THE SUNDAY TIMES newspaper has described as "brinkmanship."

The authors of the new Pentagon directive are acting to the advantage of the U.S. military-industrial complex. But they are setting themselves an illusory, impossible goal. They will never succeed in achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union -- including at sea. Implementing the Pentagon's plans can only lead to further whipping up the arms race, intensifying international tension and increasing the danger of war.

LATEST REAGAN DIRECTIVES 'LET CIA LOOSE'

LD251811 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Rashid Rakhimov commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has issued two directives concerning the activity of the Central Intelligence Agency. One of the directives specifies what actions the CIA should take and the other provides a legal basis for such actions.

The first directive sponsors a plan, just drawn up by the CIA, for an invasion of southern Iran, code-named Tripwire, and the other legitimizes this act of international terrorism. Under the first directive a plan for a [word indistinct] in the Seychelles is approved, while the second directive provides the so-called legal basis for it. The first directive gives a go-ahead to the plan for assassinating the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro; the Libyan revolutionary leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; the secretary of the movement of militant Mauritians, Pierre Berenger; and the Mozambique President, Samora Machel -- and the second gives the CIA the right to carry out these assassinations. The first directive sponsors the waging of an undeclared war against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory, and the campaign to destabilize the situation in the Indian states of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir -- while the second elevates this subversive activity to official policy level.

For over a year now Washington has been coordinating a well-orchestrated campaign in the media for unleashing the CIA. The latest presidential directives let the CIA loose. The former CIA agent, Mr Marks, says in his book "The CIA: The Cult of Violence," that paramilitary actions, assassinations and countercoups are to be carried out in the Asia, African and Latin American countries that have ripened for such action from the operational point of view. Now what criteria does the CIA employ to assess the situation in [words indistinct] Some countries are considered to have ripened for CIA interference if the liberation movement in them is strong enough. Others can become targets of CIA interference if they follow an independent policy or have nationalized the assets of American corporations. Still others can be brought into the focus of CIA activities if Washington says they are situated in a zone of America's strategic interests.

For instance, Libya. The country accounts for 12 percent of America's oil imports, but according to the Tunisian magazine Jeune Afrique, the CIA has proclaimed the Libyan leader its enemy No 1, because Washington wants to curb what it sees as the too independent policy of the Libyan leader. When in the summer of 1980 the Pakistani president inclined toward talks with Kabul, the CIA used its agents in the Pakistani Army to instigate a conspiracy, later dubbed in the press as the Lahore case. Acting through the CIA, Washington made it clear that there are plenty of candidates for the position of Pakistan's military dictator.

The Washington POST says that CIA strategists are planning covert operations in active cooperation with Egypt, South Africa, Israel, South Korea, China and Pakistan. Some of these operations are already being carried out. For instance, Pakistan is used to extend aid to Afghan rebels; Egypt is to be used for subversive action against Iran, and, acting through China, the CIA supports the remnants of the Pol Pot clique band. One can add to this list: the plan for setting up a separatist state of Haliata [as heard] in the Indian state of Punjab; plans for assassinating Iranian leaders and invading Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. One can only speculate what further actions the CIA is planning to submit for presidential approval.

BEIJING WAGING UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST VIETNAM

LD061614 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 6 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS -- Beijing has rejected the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on reaching agreement on terminating all armed conflicts on the Vietnamese-Chinese border for ten days from January 20 to 29 this year, i.e. the period when both the Vietnamese and Chinese are seeing in the traditional New Year according to the lunar calendar.

For the third time after the Chinese aggression in February 1979 against the SRV, the Beijing authorities have sabotaged this initiative of the Vietnamese Government, like all the other proposals on easing tensions in the Vietnamese-Chinese relations. In 1980 the Chinese leadership refused point blank to start before the end of the year a third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks on a normalisation of relations between the two countries. These talks are known to have been unilaterally broken off by China. Beijing has also disregarded the known initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that bilateral treaties be signed with the PRC on peaceful coexistence and mutual non-aggression.

Beijing's actions accord with its expansionist policy of sharpening enmity towards the Vietnamese people, the other peoples of the countries of Southeast Asia, at increasing interference in their internal affairs with the aim of creating conditions for the implementation of its hegemonic, aggressive plans in Southeast Asia.

While rejecting all constructive proposals by the SRV Government, Beijing is, as a matter of fact, engaged in an undeclared war against Socialist Vietnam, in which it resorts to the foulest methods, including crude political pressure, armed provocations, acts of economic sabotage and other criminal actions. As a result of the armed provocations by the Chinese military on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and the sending of groups of Chinese servicemen into Vietnam's territory for staging acts of sabotage there are casualties among the peaceful Vietnamese population; cattle, rice paddies and orchards are destroyed; forests are on fire. The Chinese troops continue the occupation of heights in the border Vietnamese provinces Beijing to use them as a jumping-off ground for armed actions against Vietnam. All this is done to undermine Vietnam's economy, to prevent the restoration of normal life on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

Contrary to facts, Beijing slanderously accuses the Vietnamese Government of a lack of goodwill and of launching "provocations" against China. The clear aim of these slanders is to create a pretext for declining all of the SRV's constructive proposals for normalising Chinese-Vietnamese relations. As the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN recently wrote, the Beijing authorities do not wish an improvement of relations between the two countries. They are stubbornly continuing their policy of pressuring Vietnam, are permanently building up tensions, pending a convenient moment for repeating their aggression against the SRV.

Relying themselves on the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, all progressive forces of the world, the heroic Vietnamese people gave a resolute rebuff to the Chinese interventionists in February-March 1979. It will further continue doing so.

NEW OLEG BORISOV BOOK ON MAO'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD071200 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- The Moscow "International Relations" publishers have issued a new book by Oleg Borisov, one of the leading Soviet Sinologists, "From the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations in the Fifties, Concerning Discussions in the PRC of Mao Zedong."

To turn to the sources of the origin of the anti-Soviet course of the Maoists, the author of the book remarks, is now of topical significance. The role and place of Mao in China's modern history are now being discussed in Beijing. But the criticism of Mao's heritage does not deal with the fundamental principles of Maoism: hegemonism, anti-Sovietism, great-power Han Chauvinism and "Chinese-style Marxism".

The work sets forth little-known facts from the political biography of Mao Zedong characterizing him as a narrow-minded man of low cultural level, but excessive love of power and unlimited conceit. This has also been confirmed by recollections of Soviet officials, quoted in the book, who had met with Mao both in Moscow during his visit to the USSR in 1957, and in China, including the last meeting of Soviet representatives with Mao Zedong in February 1963.

The book shows that Mao Zedong way back in the thirties pursued a line of discrediting the party of the Soviet communists. The author of the book writes about Stalin's negative attitude to the nationalistic fluctuations of Mao, about the desire of Mao Zedong to establish himself as the leader of the international communist movement, to "fill the vacuum that was formed after Stalin's death."

The book exposes the concoctions of Maoist propaganda concerning the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. Oleg Borisov, specificially, proves the insolvency of Beijing falisfications which alleged that the USSR "tried to gain military control over China", to "entangle" it with credits, to "implant" mixed Soviet-Chinese enterprises in that country.

One of the chapters of the book deals with some prominent leaders of the People's Republic of China -- Wang Minh, Zhao Gan, Liu Shaozi, Lin Biao, Pegn Dehuai.

Analyzing, specifically, the personality of Lin Biao, the author of the book believes that "up to his death he was in general a loyal Maoist, who at the same time did not understand why Mao's ideas must grow only on an anti-Soviet soil. Now, his pronouncements on the 'Cultural Revolution' are known, which are directed against the extreme nationalism and fanatic hatred of Mao for the USSR. Having become the successor of Mao, Lin Biao "possibly tried to keep the 'great helmsman' from anti-Soviet and pro-American extremes. However, he paid with his life for his 'independence', just as Zhao Qan and other leaders of the Communist Party of China, who had tried to object to Mao Zedong."

MAO FAILED 'INTERNATIONALIST DUTY' DURING WW II

PM061107 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article entitled "Contrary to Internationalist Duty" by candidate of historical sciences K. Klimov. Klimov asserts in reference to a 1942 Chinese Communist Party [CCP] document, that Mao Zedong "did not intend to fulfill his internationalist duty in the common struggle against fascism" durning World War II, that he "blocked" attempts to coordinate CCP actions with those of the USSR and that he expelled "internationalists" from the CCP. Klimov claims that during World War II Mao preferred "military cooperation" with the United States and Britain rather than with the USSR, and that his "present-day successors" have pursued this policy to the point of "hostility" toward the USSR and "cohesion" with "imperialist reaction."

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

LD061824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text of message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea]

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and ourselves personally, we send the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], all Kampuchean people and you, dear comrades, cordial greetings and warm congratulations on the national day of the PRK.

The victory of the Kampuchean patriots, who 3 years ago overthrew an antipopular, terrorist regime, marked the start of a new period in the history of Kampuchea and created conditions for national rebirth and for the implementation of deep social and economic transformations in the ancient land of Kampuchea. In conditions of further strengthening the people's power, the Kampuchean people have confidently overcome the heavy burden of the past and are laying the foundations of a socialist society in accordance with the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress. In concert with the fraternal countries of Indochina, it is putting forward constructive initiatives to arrange goodneighborly relations among all states of Southeast Asia and to ensure peace and stability in this region.

The Soviet people express solidarity with the courageous Kampuchean people who, in close unity with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and with the support of the entire socialist community, are defending their revolutionary gains in the face of continuing intrigues against the young republic by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction. We note with satisfaction that fruitful all-round cooperation is being implemented between the USSR and the PRK. We are sure that the relations of fraternal friendship between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the good of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. We wish the Kampuchean people further success in implementing the important tasks facing them.

Heng Samrin Cable to Brezhnev

PM051427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

Accept my sincere gratitude for your congratulations and good wishes on my election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. Sharing your opinion, I too am firmly convinced that the fruitful, fraternal cooperation which exists between the KPRP and the CPSU, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to constantly strengthen and develop.

Please accept, dear comrade general secretary, my best wishes for good health and still greater successes in your lofty, responsible mission as leader of the CPSU in implementing the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and preserving peace in the world.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee

Kampuchea Building New Life

PM061325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "A Time of Rebirth"; subhead reads "The People of Kampuchea Build a New Life"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, Vientiane -- ...When the Mekong is swollen with the tropical rains and flooding looks inevitable, tremendous pressure on the Tonle Sap River, which joins the Mekong at Phnom Penh, forces it to flow back into...the great lake. At the end of the year, the level of the Mekong falls and the Tonle Sap again changes its course returning accumulated water from the lake to the "father of rivers." This is the time of joyful carnival holiday -- the return of the waters -- a symbol of life reborn.

This holiday was not celebrated in Kampuchea for 4 years -- that is, throughout the black night of the Pol Pot period. The victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces in January 1979 brought new life and profound social changes to this ancient land.

Let us take for example the Puok region in Siem Reap Province. Here all the rice has been sown and the number of domestic livestock is growing. In accordance with a Kampuchean Government decision, a special committee for the restoration and protection of the Angkor Temples has been created.

Many similar decisions have to be made during this period of national rebirth. For example, in accordance with a special resolution, a program for training qualified specialists is being implemented.

Yes indeed, the government, which has been elected by the people and is their legitimate representative, has many worries. This is natural. The rhythm of life in the young republic is growing stronger and more even. I recently managed to visit not only Siem Reap Province, but also the port of Kompong Som, peasants in the southern provinces and workers in enterprises that are working once again in Phnom Penh, and to talk to fishermen, doctors and teachers. They were all -- from peasant to ministry leader -- of one accord: There is no returning to the past, and support for Pol Pot's forces -- the murderers of millions of people -- is an insult to the Khmers. The hullaballoo surrounding the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is gross and inadmissible interference inspired by Washington and Beijing in the affairs of a sovereign country.

The achievements in building a new Kampuchea were noted at a consultive working meeting of deputy foreign ministers of a number of socialist countries held recently in Vientiane. Those participating in the meeting declared the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. Questions relating to Kampuchea can be settled only by the Kampuchean people and the republic's government, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the people. It is imperative, it was noted at the meeting, that Kampuchea be given back its rightful seat at the United Nations.

There is no "Kampuchean question". It has been dreamed up by the PRK's enemies, a statement by the republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs says. A hotbed of tension exists not inside the country, but on the border with Thailand, for it is there that Beijing and Washington with the knowledge of the Thai Government, have built secret bases for the recruitment, training and arming of surviving Pol Pot followers. According to the Hong Kong Journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, in just 3 days this spring hundreds of tons of "special" supplies were delivered here: Chinese rifles, automatic weapons, light machineguns and mortars. These weapons are enough to arm 1,200 bandits.

I was told in Siem Reap that in the course of just one week in November Thai artillery launched 137 artillery attacks on a number of regions in Kampuchea. Pol Pot gangs who have entrenched themselves in Thailand used this cover to make several attempts to cross the border and invade PRK territory. But all the enemies' intrigues founder on the people's firm resolve not to allow the restoration of that bloody regime.

Deserved retribution awaits those who have still not laid down their arms. Show trials of bandits involved in the carnage are currently taking place in the PRK. The open sessions show that the people angrily condemn the butchers and that the dreadful past has not been forgotten.

Mass graves, or, more precisely, ditches that have been hastily filled with earth, are still being found all over the country. No one was spared in the genocide: neither old people nor children, pregnant mothers, nor the sick ...although that is not strictly true, for sometimes people were "treated." The minister of health, Vit Kim Seng, told me about this:

"Medical treatment for the seriously ill consisted only in their being prescribed 'all-purpose' 'folk' medicines made up by sorcerers. Serums for injections were prepared out of rain water."

At the present time there are 24 100-400 bed hospitals in the republic's 19 provinces and maternity hospitals in 1,148 of 1,286 rural districts. There are eight central hospitals in Phnom Penh. Three pharmaceutical plants are in operation. The faculty of medicine in the capital has reopened. Over 11,000 people are employed in the health care system. During the years when Beijing's henchmen were in power, nine-tenths of all physicians, all 19 professors and about 550 doctors of medical sciences were killed.

Yes, indeed, renascent Kampuchean life shows that all the attempts of the republic's enemies to obstruct the normalization process are doomed to failure. The dangerous policy of intrigues pursued by Beijing hegemonism and U.S. imperialism against the independence of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia has no future.

The three fraternal countries have a clear-cut stand and have constructive proposals put forward at the conference of Indochina foreign ministers and in a Lao Foreign Ministry memorandum relating to the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence among the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. And the problems in Southeast Asia can be solved on the basis of these initiatives of good will. Their realization would, without a doubt, contribute to the cause of peace and the improvement of the situation in the region.

The recent Third Congress of the Kampuchean National Front for National Construction -- the country's largest social organization which it was decided to rename the Kampuchean National United Front for National Construction and Defense -- assessed its activity over the past 3 years. The congress noted the successes achieved in restoring the national economy, culture and the health care system since the overthrow of the criminal Pol Pot clique. The Kampuchean people's democratic gains are enshrined in the PRK Constitution adopted at the first session of the National Assembly. The declaration issued by the congress states that given the current serious international situation, the Kampuchean people's most important task is to strengthen unity and cohesion for the defense of national independence and territorial integrity and to ensure that all forces hostile to People's Kampuchea are resolutely repulsed.

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET EQUIPMENT HELD IN BANGKOK

PM211343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin report: "Business Ties Developing"]

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Dec -- The "Tekhmasheksport" all-union association has held an 8-day specialized exhibition of equipment in the capital of Thailand. Pumps of varying capacity for various purposes, cryogenic plants and refrigeration units on show aroused great interest among industrial and agricultural circles. Representatives of the business world studied particularly carefully the characteristics of the pumps, which are in great demand in the agrarian sector -- the basis of Thailand's national economy.

A number of contracts were signed providing for the purchase by Thailand of Soviet equipment.

In conversation with your correspondent, (Virasak Preylunrung), director of the Bangkok spinners company, noted that Thai businessmen are interested in developing business ties with the Soviet Union. Soviet machine tools and machinery are reliable. Moreover, as economic relations between our two countries develop, we get to know each other better and this breeds mutual trust, he said.

USSR, POLISH TRADE FIGURES MEET; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Trade Ministers Talk

PM311147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Talks, Contacts"]

[Text] A talk took place on 22 December between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, at which the discussion of questions of trade turnover between the USSR and Poland in 1982 was continued in conjunction with experts on both sides.

Baybakov, Madej Meet

LD062046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of its State Planning Committee, met today in Moscow with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. The meeting was devoted to issues in the further development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland and was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Moscow Economic Meeting

LD062232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow between Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission; Minister of Finance Marian Krzak; Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz; and a group of advisers. The talks were also attended by the Polish ambassador in the USSR, Kazimierz Olszewski.

They discussed financing the trade turnover for the 1981-1982 period. The Soviet side has granted very advantageous [pogondny] credit repayment conditions with a long (?repayment period) and very advantageous terms, for our country, for repaying credit installments with a low rate of interest.

1982 Trade Protocol Signed

LD061744 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS -- Government delegations of the Soviet Union and Poland have completed talks here by signing a trade and payments protocol for 1982.

Soviet deliveries provided for by the protocol will facilitate the rehabilitation of Poland's national economy which was hit by a deep economic and political crisis caused by the subversive activity of anti-socialist forces.

As before, Poland will meet its demand for the key types of fuel and raw materials to a large extent through imports from the Soviet Union. The traditional supplies of Soviet oil, natural gas, ferriferous raw materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, cotton and other commodities will continue in 1982. The USSR will also export its engineering products such as metal-cutting lathes, mining equipment, road-building and construction machinery, motor vehicles, tractors and other farm machinery to Poland.

The protocol envisages Polish deliveries of machine-tools, transport vehicles, road-building and construction machinery, equipment for the chemical industry and farm machinery as well as other Polish goods to the USSR.

Taking into account the difficult situation in Poland's national economy, the Soviet Government agreed to grant it an easy-term credit to repay the difference in the values of mutually delivered goods.

The talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and comradely understanding.

The protocol was signed by the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev who was authorised to do so by the Soviet Government and by Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz who was authorised to do so by the Polish Government.

Further on Protocol

LD061928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A trade and payments protocol between the Polish and Soviet Governments for the current year was signed in Moscow today. The document is of great significance for the Polish national economy, and its implementation will have significant influence on the stabilization of Poland's economic situation.

In accordance with the decisions of the protocol, mutual trade deliveries this year will amount to the value of R8.4 billion at current prices. The present economic situation in Poland gives the scale and structure of imports from the Soviet Union immense significance. Of deliveries of goods from the Soviet Union, amounting to R4.8 billion planned for this year, approxmiately 75 percent will be raw materials, supply goods and market commodities.

Compared with last year, deliveries of goods for investment projects will decline in line with the reduction of investment projects in our country. Deliveries of Soviet fuels, and raw and other materials will continue to constitute not just a fundamental, but in many areas -- due to the payment situation of our country -- the sole source of import supplies for the Polish economy this year. This applies in particular to oil, natural gas, pig iron and sawtimber.

Polish exports to the Soviet Union will amount to R3.6 billion. In relation to the obligation of last year, deliveries of market goods such as clothing, haberdashery, medicines, furniture and of other goods will be smaller. In the field of raw materials the planned level of deliveries to the Soviet Union will remain at last year's level, which means that they will also be considerably lower than quantities which were traditionally implemented in the second half of the seventies.

The considerably lower level of exports to the Soviet Union compared to imports as is envisaged in the trade protocol for this year will bring about a further increase in our debts to the Soviet Union. In this situation the endorsement for this year by the Soviet Union of deliveries of goods of fundamental significance for the Polish economy which greatly exceed our exports represents an expression of understanding for the economic situation of our country and an example of fraternal help.

With regard to the negative balance of turnover last year and for the lack of equilibrium in turnover this year, the Soviet Union has granted Poland long-term financial credits on convenient terms amounting to R2.7 billion.

In the course of talks the sides agreed that they will continue this year efforts aimed at increasing mutual goods supplies. The protocol was signed on behalf of the two governments by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

Present at the signing ceremony were Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, and Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

DOLGIKH, WOZNIAK 6 JAN MEETING IN USSR NOTED

LD071006 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- A meeting between Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Marian Wozniak, who stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, was held Wednesday at the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the conversation, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Vladimir Dolgikh and Marian Wozniak exchanged views on questions of interest to both sides.

U.S., WESTERN REACTION TO REAGAN SANCTIONS

PRAVDA on U.S. Reaction

PM061359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Along the Cold War Path"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Dec -- Many Americans well remember the scandalous failure, along with harm to the interests of American business, not to mention harm to the development of normal Soviet-American relations as a whole, resulting from the precipitate steps of the former Carter administration, which resorted not so long ago to discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union, particularly in the trade and economic sphere. Hence it is easy to understand that President Reagan's decision to repeat the adventure of his predecessor and once again fan the cold war censer in connection with a development of events in Poland which is not to Washington's liking has in no way aroused jingoistic enthusiasm among broad sections of the country's population. On the contrary, the administration's clearly provocative actions have put people on their guard and aroused concern and fears that Reagan's policy not only does not augur any laurels for its initiators but is also fraught with grave negative consequences for the United States itself and leads to the exacerbation of international tension.

American commentators concur in the opinion that in a situation where the U.S. economy is going through another slump, where production is falling everywhere and unemployment is growing unrestrainedly, the negative consequences of the administration's policy are obvious. This was openly admitted yesterday by presidential adviser Edwin Meese, who declared in a television interview that "the unfortunate Americans will have to pay" for the President's decision.

They include, in particular, the workers of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, which may suffer losses of more than $100 million as a result of the arbitrary actions of the administration, which is making it tear up a contract to manufacture and deliver pipe layers for the construction of a gas pipeline in the USSR. A company spokesman declared that the President's action will strike at the American economy and result in the Soviet Union's orders being redirected to other countries.

Prior to this the Reagan administration was making feverish efforts to wreck the Soviet Union's agreements with a number of West European countries on the construction of the great Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Even now Washington does not conceal its intention of preventing the projects from being implemented. A State Department spokesman cynically declared that the ban on sales of equipment to the Soviet Union will create difficulties for it in constructing the gas pipeline. But he was forced to admit that the sanctions will be unable to prevent its construction.

U.S. business circles do not conceal their fear that the Reagan administration's arbitrariness is undermining the foundations of Soviet-American trade. American exports to the Soviet Union had already been limited in recent years, the press points out. As a spokesman for Dresser Industries declared, for example, even before the latest discriminatory measures it had become "almost impossible" to export machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union. The company's license to export petroleum equipment, for example, was canceled by Washington in 1980.

Richard Bell, president of the Riceland Foods Company in the state of Arkansas, who participated in drafting the first long-term Soviet-American grain agreement, called the Reagan administration's sanctions a "sad day" for U.S. farmers. The decision to freeze the talks on a new agreement, he said, is tantamount to imposing an embargo. According to press reports, experts consider that trade sanctions will have a very unhealthy effect on U.S. agriculture. The press cites a statement by a U.S. Agriculture Department economist. He declared: "It all boils down to the fact that we need the Russians more than they need us."

But probably the most acute concern is aroused in U.S. political and economic circles in connection with the administration's adventure by the reaction in West European countries to Washington's sanctions. As New York TIMES commentator B. Gwertzman points out, by embarking on a path of unilateral action the Reagan administration hopes to "persuade" key West European countries and Japan to take similar, parallel measures. But since this is a very "delicate matter," he points out, the Reagan administration is clearly "risking harming the Western alliance." Yesterday one theme showed up in television news broadcasts: "Europe's reaction: Reagan has gone too far," "there is no sign that the United States' Western allies support sanctions" and "profound differences between the United States and the FRG."

Voicing disagreement with Washington's actions, the chairman of the FRG Chamber of Commerce declared in an interview televised here: "Sanctions and an embargo, particularly when it is a question of a country such as the Soviet Union, cannot resolve political problems."

West Europe Spurns Sanctions

LD061612 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1530 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The West European countries have refused to support the discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union and Poland announced by the United States. The foreign ministers of the Common Market countries stated after their Brussels meeting that their countries would not undertake measures similar to those of the White House. This was despite the appeals and the pressure applied by Washington officials. Shortly before the new year Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Eagleburger visited the capitals of a number of West European countries and tried to talk Washington's partners in the North Atlantic bloc into unity of action. Later, Eagleburger said on U.S. television that the American administration expects decisions from the meeting of the Ten that are acceptable to their overseas ally. But this did not happen.

The refusal of the EEC countries to support the U.S. sanctions reflects the serious contradictions between the Reagan administration and its European partners in the assessment of the situation in Poland and of the causes and nature of the Polish events. American diplomacy, contrary to commonsense, seeks to exploit the Polish events to exacerbate the confrontation not only between the United States and the Soviet Union but also between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Washington would gladly push the situation to the limits, and for this purpose it is resorting to unfounded assertions by Reagan that the Soviet Union is involved in the Polish events. Here the American administration ignores completely the facts which convincingly prove that the events in Poland are the internal affairs of that country.

The attitude of the majority of West European countries to this question differs fundamentally from that of the United States. The standpoint of the West German side, which does not share the opinion that the Soviet Union is the initiator of the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland, as government spokesman Becker explained at a press conference some days ago, is significant in this respect. According to Becker, Bonn's intention continues to be that of strict non-interference in Polish affairs and to regard the American sanctions against the Soviet Union as a unilateral measure by the United States.

There are differences of opinion between the United States and its European partners on the effectiveness and suitability of the economic sanctions [word indistinct] announced by Washington. If there is an inclination overseas to see the discriminatory measures as a means of exerting pressure, as a means of attaining political aims, then there is a different opinion on this side of the Atlantic. The West European countries, or at least many of them, have been convinced of the futility and [word indistinct] of such measures not only on the basis of the experience of the previous American administration, which imposed a grain embargo on the USSR, but also by their own experience -- not to mention the fact that they have always led to aggravated tension between the states.

But it is not just a question of this, of course. The Polish events really only provide for the American administration a pretext to attempt to consolidate its leadership strength over the allies and to subordinate their [word indistinct] to the interests of the United States. In Europe they are quite aware of this. Where would the American sanctions lead, if we were to follow them?, the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU asks.

The newspaper gives the answer: One would have had to dispense with Iranian and Libyan oil and with gas from the Soviet Union. The newspaper writes that consequently the Federal Republic, which imports the greatest part of its energy, would be left empty-handed. These would probably be the threatening prospects for other West European countries, too, while at the same time the position of the United States on the energy market would be considerably strengthened. Where is the guarantee that American policy is not actually aiming at this objective?

EEC COMMUNIQUE CONTRADICTS FINAL ACT PRINCIPLES

LD070154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 7 Jan 82

[From PRAVDA review]

[Text] PRAVDA reports that on 4 January there was a meeting in Brussels of the foreign ministers of the West European EEC member countries -- the 10, as they are called. The ministers published a communique on the topic of the internal political problems of Poland. The representatives of the 10 made so bold as to state that they resolutely disapprove of the development of the situation in Poland. What is more, they address statements to the Polish authorities about how they should conduct affairs in their own home -- Poland.

The aforementioned communique of the 10 and other statements as well as the practical actions of certain Western countries, PRAVDA says, are in striking contradiction with the principles for mutual relations between states, which are contained in the Helsinki Final Act, that require that respect be shown for the sovereign right of each participant state, its laws and administrative regulations and that states should refrain from any interference in other states' internal affairs. Concern for the peaceful future of Europe and good-neighborly cooperation in our continent, as experience shows, should be the common concern of all Europeans. No one should forget this.

USSR VIEWS WESTERN REACTION TO POLISH SITUATION

Ostrogorskiy on Bonn Approach

DW061505 Moscow in German to Germany 1710 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The U.S. paper Washington POST announced in its Tuesday edition that U.S. President Reagan will utter a serious warning to FRG Federal Chancellor Schmidt. This and some other American and West European papers indicate what this warning is supposed to be: military and foreign political sanctions against the Federal Republic of Germany which would give strong trump cards to the Bonn opposition and thus could bring about a change of government in the Federal Republic.

Well, the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] and the CSU [Christian Social Union] have already launched a strong propagandistic offensive. The conservative and the reactionary press fume and foam. It did not happen too often in the history of the "free world" that a legal government based on the much-quoted will of the voters has been exposed to such a cannonade of insults and such grave insinuations. The malicious joy cannot be ignored that Schmidt will have a hard time in Washington and that he will be reprimanded.

What has Bonn done? Why is the government exposed to such brutal pressure from without and from within? Why do the Americans become so excited to gather allies in West Germany -- in this case they can really be termed allies. The answer is obvious. Bonn has reservations about joining the American blackmailing policy with regard to the Polish problem. One is not enthusiastic about reducing economic relations with the neighbor in the East to a minimum. One is not enthusiastic about giving another push to detente policy and to turn the Polish tragedy into a global crisis. That is the whole crime.

Bonn's approach to the Polish events is everything but consistent. Bonn does not take seriously enough the definite demand of the Final Act of Helsinki to forestall any interference in the internal affairs of another country. Otherwise the FRG representative at the special EEC foreign ministers' conference in Brussels would have played another role. Otherwise he would not have supported the statement containing unfounded demands to Warsaw without any legal basis.

It is obvious that the responsible people in Bonn can hardly realize how important a stable and socialist Poland is for Europe and how dangerous a Poland aiming for a counterrevolution would be, shaken by constant crises and economic chaos.

If despite the grave concessions of Bonn to the actual originators of the worst developments in Poland -- that is to those Western circles which from the very beginning tried to shake the basic pillars of stability in this country -- if despite the services rendered to Polish extremists by some institutions controlled or strongly influenced by the Bonn Government, if despite all this the dragnet hunt against Bonn is taking place so fiercely, one must assume that some other considerations are involved. Which? This is indicated by those Western and particularly U.S. papers which publish an entire catalogue of alleged Bonn sins, beginning with restraint regarding massive U.S. intervention attempts in Iran and ending with Bonn's inability to liquidate the peace movement in the Federal Republic.

It seems that the demanded Bonn subjugation in the Poland issue is supposed to become a blow for swatting several flies. It is supposed to be some sort of disciplinary measure taking every foreign political leeway from the Federal Republic and making it again a show boy of the United State's European institution. This would naturally, if not eliminate, at least reduce some other difficulties of Washington in Europe, such as the missile deployment problem.

Economic U.S. interests are also involved. The trade restriction measures announced by Reagan mean a loss of $300 million for U.S. exporters, and that is not little. But compared with the losses which the FRC economy would suffer if it took over this U.S. policy, it is not much. This would considerably weaken the strongest rival of U.S. monopolies on the Western market -- certainly a tempting idea for those who would have to give up one position after the other under normal conditions.

Time will show whether and how far Bonn will yield to this pressure. In any case some aspects of a policy have become clearly visible, a policy which is so often sold to the broad public in the West as a policy of defending freedom and democracy.

French 'Antisocialist Hysteria'

LD071056 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- PRAVDA draws attention to an article in the Paris LE FIGARO which calls on the Polish counterrevolution to continue resistance to the legitimate authorities, etc.

The publication in LE FIGARO, writes PRAVDA's Paris correspondent Yuriy Kharlanov, is not the only one. A number of mass media bodies in France launched a virtual anti-socialist hysteria in connection with the events in Poland. Some commentators, for instance, of the French television, go as far as to demand the review of the Polish borders. Others are not satisfied with the entire system of treaties and accords underlying the post-war realities in Europe. They seem to have forgotten -- their minds clouded with anti-socialism -- how the present-day Europe was born, how many millions of people paid by their lives for attempts to recarve it up.

It seems that the author of the article in LE FIGARO and his associates are eager to invite new hardships to the European peoples. They are obviously prepared to stage any provocation, especially if the chestnuts are pulled out of the fire for them by someone else.

The correspondent points out that the openly right-wing figures in the bourgeois camp are echoed by the leaders of Force Ouvriere and the French Democratic Confederation of Labour.

The deliberately keen response to the Polish events in France, Yuriy Kharlanov writes, is explained not by a particular interest in Poland and its affairs. This is not the root cause. The crisis in Poland was very much to the liking of those who saw a threat to the "traditional institutes of power" in the victory of the left-wing forces at the recent presidential and parliamentary elections in France. The newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that the chief aim of the right-wing forces is to drive a wedge between socialists and communists and to softpedal the course of social reforms in France.

Seeking to out-Reagan Reagan, the correspondent says, conservative circles and their representatives long for a "strong individual" in France itself, who would put an end to the "socialist experiments" and buttress the domination of monopoly capital. These circles are ready to team up with anyone for the sake of attaining their aims and to back any adventure.

Western Hostility

LD061740 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The situation in Poland continues to grow more stabilized. Schools have reopened after the winter holidays and the factories and mines have resumed work. There have been some improvements in food and fuel supplies for the population.

Much of the food and fuel is coming from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. To combat the artificially-induced inflation, the government is acting to straighten out prices. But, most important, the Poles are beginning to feel they will be able to cope with the great difficulties that still face them, and no one any longer will be able to keep them from living and working in peace.

The head of the Military Council, General Jaruzelski, spoke of this confidence when he met with representatives of a number of European countries. He assured these countries that Poland will remain a conscientious partner in economic relations and will continue to work for less tension and for peace.

Though Poland's return to normal has required stringent measures and made it necessary to delay social and economic reforms, it's in the interests of all who really want Europe to have a peaceful future. Nonetheless, Poland has become the focus of a dangerous political game. Some groups in Washington cannot recover from the collapse of their conspiracy to take Poland out of the socialist community. The Reagan administration is not only itself flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, but is urging others to join it. It hopes in this way to stop the political dialogue that has just been resumed between the East and the West and torpedo the disarmament talks. In short, it's striking again at the lessening of tension.

The foreign ministers of the Common Market countries were clearly under pressure from Washington when they decided at their recent meeting to instruct the Polish authorities on how to run Poland. One of their demands was to give freedom of action to the individuals who were trying to plunge Poland into economic and political crisis. Documents released in Poland show that these men are cunning and without principles. They were ready to sacrifice the lives of thousands of Poles to achieve their objectives. What they would have done in Poland if they could have can be judged by the terror to which miners were subjected in the pits, where Solidarity extremists managed to stage a strike in December. When two miners decided to stop striking and get out of the pit, the strike organizers forced them to take off all their clothers before leaving. Another miner had his head bashed in for refusing to join the strike. And the gentlemen in the Common Market come out in defense of such fascist-minded hoodlums.

The provocative actions of the United States and its partners have nothing in common with the principles governing relations between nations set down in the Helsinki accords. Little wonder there is widespread criticism of the dangerous political game Washington and other NATO governments have started. The well-known public and political figures around the world and sections of the news media too have condemned the cynical interference in Poland's internal affairs and the attempts to exploit the events in Poland to worsen the international situation.

U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND CRITICIZED

'Rolling Back' Socialism

LD070936 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- Washington has decided to use the events in Poland to "implement its old idea -- to roll back socialism", the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes. Commenting in its January 8 issue on the U.S. reaction to the imposition of martial law by the Polish leadership, the magazine points out that in Washington they "counted on chaos and crisis in Poland". "The aim is to take 'social revenge' for all positive accomplishments of mankind during the years of detente and what the 'hawks' regard as their defeat."

Another cause of the present aggressiveness is the crisis processes in the capitalist society itself. "Washington would like to insure itself against both social and political troubles. The best insurance policy, as understood by imperialism, is force", the weekly points out.

"In other words, it is neither Poland nor U.S. allies, on which Washington is now putting pressure to make them follow in its wake, which interest the White House," the NEW TIMES continues.

"The White House is interested first of all in whipping up a wary psychosis, heightening world tension, undermining international cooperation, and destabilising the situation in Europe and throughout the world. Under these conditions, it would be easier for U.S. imperialism to attain its chief aim -- to establish 'Pax Americana'".

"The fixed ideas of 'rolling back' socialism and establishing world domination seriously complicate the international situation. The desire of U.S. imperialism to play the part of world leader may result in its isolation rather than leadership."

U.S. Policy Attacked

LD070932 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0450 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan (TASS) -- "Washington is continuing its fruitless and unintelligent policy with regard to Poland," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out today.

In an article entitled "Poland Is Not Oklahoma" the paper says: "...Poland is not Texas or Oklahoma. It is not subject to the American President and is not part of NATO. Poland is a free, independent country, part of the fraternal family of socialist states and of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Its lawful authorities have taken lawful measures to restore public order in the country, which does not violate any international treaties or agreements and does not threaten anyone.

"Why has such a hysteria and, to put it bluntly, such a howl been raised by a thousand voices in the United States, which is, moreover, situated thousands of kilometers from Poland? One would think that Polish soldiers had appeared not on the streets of Polish cities -ut on the streets of New York and Chicago."

The U.S. leaders, the paper notes, are not sparing in "threats and insults toward Poland, in lessons and advice on how the sovereign Polish state should conduct itself and on what it should and should not do. It is difficult to say what there is more of here -- insolence or ignorance. Both are in abundance."

"The Reagan administration alleges," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues, "that 'human rights' have been violated in Poland. But in fact what it has in mind is the 'right' of obscurantists from Solidarity to prepare a coup, terrorize the people and erect gallows for communists. The 'defenders of human rights' would do better to study the situation not in Poland, where no one is killed, but in countries neighboring the United States, where dictators and tyrants who are helped so lavishly by Washington are carrying out arbitrary rule and violence. After all, from UN data alone, it can be seen that in Haiti in the 24 years of rule by the Duvalier family 40,000 patriots have been put to death. In Guatemala over a period of 27 years 80,000 persons have been executed, tortured or 'have disappeared without trace.' In Chile the Pinochet regime has destroyed 40,000 people since 1973. In El Salvador about 12,000 citizens were murdered last year alone. And everywhere in these countries the murders were carried out with American arms.

"Why then does the U.S. capital remain silent about these scandalous crimes? There is not a word of condemnation against despots and bloody butchers! Instead the gentlemen are filling the whole world with cries of the 'atrocities' which the Polish authorities are allegedly committing and of their 'innocent victims.' In the history of mankind there have been lots of hypocrites but the American ones have probably exceeded all of them."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA draws attention to the fact that the more the situation in Poland normalizes, "the louder the American slanderers howl and the more unceremoniously they interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, flouting the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and elementary international laws and norms."

"The Polish people," the Soviet paper says, "won its freedom at the cost of 6 million human lives. Six hundred thousand Soviet soldiers and officers who fought against fascism were left lying on Polish soil forever. The blood of the Poles and of their brothers was not shed so that American imperialism could, with the aid of all sorts of traitors and scum, take that country under its tutelage and restore the capitalist order there. Poland was and will be an independent country, a firm link in the socialist community."

AFP: U.S. Uses Food as Weapon

NC061511 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (AFP) -- The Soviet ECONOMIC GAZETTE [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA] today accused the United States of using food as a political weapon, notably as regards Poland. The newspaper said that when "counter-revolution" raised its head in Poland, the U.S. administration called on its allies to grant large credits, sell grain and other goods to Poland. But when the state of siege was imposed Washington "ordered that food sales to Poland be stopped and it suspended earlier concluded agreements."

"In the past also the United States, anxious to impress its domination on certain countries, used food as a weapon of blackmail and pressure," the gazette said.

To back up its argument, the paper also referred to U.S. sanctions against Guatemala, Cuba, Chile, Iran and Nicaragua.

Final Act Violated

LD011534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] As TASS reports, Reagan, the President of the United States, is attempting to cover up arbitrariness and the intention to continue to build up interference in someone else's affairs with references to the Helsinki Final Act.

Our commentator Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

In his striving to impart political weight to his statements and actions of an antisocialist nature, President Reagan is systematically referring to the Final Act. But he is essentially treating it in just the same way as the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty signed by his predecessor. The present head of the White House in fact crossed out Carter's signature. It looks as if he is acting in the same way also with the signature under the Final Act of another U.S. president, Ford.

In his references to the Final Act, Reagan is absolutely unsupported by evidence. He does not support his conclusions by specific provisions (?and) documents. And this is happening for the simple reason that the provisions of the Final Act not only do not agree with interference in someone else's affairs, which is being implemented on an ever larger scale, but state something quite different.

So as not to become like the head of the American administration, let us turn to the Final Act.

In the declaration on principles by which the states participating in the all-European conference decided to be guided in their mutual relations is Section No 6, entitled: Nonintervention in Internal Affairs. Inasmuch as this principle is of fundamental significance in international relations, let us cite this section in full:

The participating states will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling withing the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state, regardless of their mutual relations.

They will accordingly refrain from any form of armed intervention or threat of such intervention against another participating state.

They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interests the exercise by another participating state of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind.

Accordingly, they will, inter alia, refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed toward the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating state.

Such is the text of the section of the Final Act on nonintervention in internal affairs, which leaves no doubt that it is precisely the United States that is crudely violating its provisions.

There is a saying: Before you open your mouth, it is useful to know what you are going to say. If Washington is really guided by the provisions of the Helsinki document another policy to pursue would be toward cooperation, not confrontation.

U.S. 'Lies, Hypocrisy'

PM061417 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 14

[APN and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Genrikh Borovok dispatch under rubric "Plot Against Poland": "Lies, Lies and More Lies -- In Both American Newspapers and Washington's Official Statements"]

[Text] New York -- It is very useful to compare the headlines in American newspapers. The collision between today's and yesterday's suddenly sparks off an unexpected conclusion. And often one lie destroys another. What needs to be compared today are the headlines in American papers about events in Poland.

There are "summertime" and "wintertime" lies. A simple undemanding lie -- naked and quite unadorned, so to speak -- is a summertime lie. It is clear almost immediately to almost everybody. A lie disguised with hypocrisy, wrapped up in words that sound truthful, a lie that is much harder to recognize, is a wintertime lie. You have to spend ages unwrapping it, taking off its hat and overcoat, unlacing its boot...and only then does it become clear: It is a lie! It is here that comparisons are helpful.

First of all I am going to quote a few examples of the summertime lies about Poland that are printed by American papers and repeated every five minutes by cable television newscasts.

"Soviet troops are massing on Poland's borders." A lie!

"Soviet troop transports have landed in Warsaw. The Russians have surrounded the Polish capital and several other cities." A lie!

"In Miami a report from a radio station near Krakow has been picked up which says: 'Soviet troops are blocking all roads to Krakow.'" A lie!

"Soviet tanks have been seen on the streets of Warsaw." A lie!

"Brezhnev claims that, according to his personal information, the Polish Government has opened concentration camps on the sites of the Hitlerites' concentration camps." A lie!

And so forth. Now let us take a look at a wintertime lie.

"Poland's present government has reduced the country to economic chaos." That looks like the truth since there is indeed economic chaos in Poland. But as I read these reports I recall the headlines of 10 years ago in those same papers: "The Popular Unity government has reduced Chile to a state of economic chaos." That too looked like the truth. But the economic chaos in Chile, as is now known, had been carefully created by American agents and internal reaction.

Papers here are crying almost in panic: "State of Emergency in Poland!" "Military Government in Poland!" "Military Dictatorship!" Tut, tut, how undemocratic!

All right, martial law in a country is indeed a harsh measure. But there has not yet been a case in history where a counterrevolution has been successfully ended by means of persuasion.

But as I listen to the lamentations in Washington about martial law in Poland I recall other headlines -- of how traitors and direct agents of Washington carried out a government coup, killed a president elected by the people, overthrew a government that represented the people's interests and declared martial law. In that grim and bloody September of 1973 American papers wrote: "The Chilean Army was forced to assume responsibility for the situation that had emerged in the country and to end the chaos." Then Washington was very happy with the introduction of martial law in Chile.

The Polish Army sides with the people and helps end the chaos in the country. However, this time Washington is unhappy for some reason. This is explained by one factor. Poland, its people and its Army are defending socialism, but in Chile the Army was stifling socialism.

A comparison of the postures and headlines makes it clear that the "concern for democracy" in Poland is a lie wrapped up in fine words. A wintertime lie calculated to take advantage of the fact that the people reading those lines know little.

But it is worth asking yourself: Why all this groaning about bloodshed and why are American television screens not showing a single person who is concerned that not far away, near the U.S. borders, in El Salvador, terrible bloodshed is continuing for the umpteenth month, the umpteenth year (!), bloodshed for which the United States is entirely responsible -- and then it immediately becomes clear that the "alarm at the bloodshed" is a wintertime lie. Moreover, many of the people who are "concerned" would love to see Poland aflame with civil war. It is no accident that many articles about Poland are larded with the word "uprising" and that some people are writing bitterly: "The Army is cutting the people off from possible centers of rebellion against the government."

I read the "compassion"-filled words: "The military regime in Poland is banning strikes! The authorities are threatening to fire anyone who does not turn up at work." Tut, tut, how undemocratic!

And I recall how just a few months ago President Reagan ordered the dismissal of all international air traffic controllers, who are state employees. They had dared to go on strike! And do you know how he explained his attitude? Reagan said (it was 16 September) that workers and employees in the civil service do not have the right to strike since they are working for the people, and their strike is aimed against the people's interests! An absolutely Marxist stance! You only have to recall that for the wrappings to start falling off the hypocritical suffering occasioned by the"violations of democracy" in Poland.

I hear the present statements by the American administration: "We are not interfering in Polish affairs." A good statement. But not long ago, as I was leafing through a file of the New York TIMES, I spotted a headline from 1961, when Cuban counterrevolutionaries armed with American weapons, trained by American instructors and with the "okay" of not only the CIA director but the U.S. president also, landed in the Bay of Pigs. At the time the New York TIMES featured the headline: "Rusk (then secretary of state -- G.B.) Says U.S. Not Interfering in Cuban Affairs." Similar headlines were published when the United States was "not interfering" in Chilean affairs, Nicaraguan affairs and now Salvadoran affairs.

A revolution must be able to defend itself. That is a truism. In Poland American imperialism has run up against events in which socialist forces are defending their gains. This is what is irritating it. The American administration's irritation is of a very specific kind. It is prompted by the fact that events in Poland have absolutely not taken the turn that Washington expected. It is not the calm, not the stability, not the normal development of Poland that bother the White House. It is engaging in overt interference in the Polish people's internal affairs, engaging in something that can be termed direct incitement of the extremists to perpetrate outrages and bloodshed. And the American administration's "concern" for democracy in Poland sounds as false as the tune played by the Salvation Army trombonist outside Sachs Fifth Avenue, a fashionable store in New York. And as convincing.

RFE Scored

LD062256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 6 Jan 82

["About the Bosses of the Radio Diversionaries" -- TASS headline; quotation markes as received]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (TASS) -- "Lately Radio Free Europe, carrying out Washington's instructions, has been concentrating its efforts on hampering the normalization of the situation in Poland," says the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

"Zygmunt Michalowski, the director of the Polish section of RFE," the newspaper points out, "admitted on 18 August 1981 while speaking to members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives that 'the events taking place in Poland were prepared by local dissidents who were given assistance by Radio Free Europe.' It is no surprise that now, when the plans of the enemies of socialist Poland have gone bankrupt, the very same Michalowski is in mourning. After the introduction of martial law, Michalowski fulminated against the Council of National Salvation [name as received] in an interview for the New York TIMES and at the same time assured his American bosses that 'nothing we say will contradict the policy of the United States."

"Even the most cursory glance at Radio Free Europe's broadcasts in the last days of 1981 and the first days of 1982 leaves no doubt that the Munich branches of the CIA are acting completely in the interests of United States policy. That is, they are doing everything to make the situation more tense and prevent people from living in calm and peace. The inflammatory programs to Poland over Christmas and the new year were aimed at setting Poles against one another and at prompting them to violate martial law."

"President Reagan has assumed direct control of the business of directing all subversive work against the socialist countries, including the 'work' of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe," IZVESTIYA goes on to say....

Ronald Reagan is "demanding" that no one dare to hamper the Munich radio diversionaries who, as emerges from the report of a State Department spokesman, are being protected by the U.S. President personally.

All windowdressing is being cast aside. The master of the White House is openly admitting that Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are serving Washington. He has even appointed special people for direct liaison between these radio stations and the United States President.... The final barriers in the way of transforming the Munich diversionary radio stations into official United States Government establishments are being removed."

CURRENT NATIONAL SITUATION IN POLAND REPORTED

PAP 7 Jan Press Review

LD070740 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan (PAP) -- Polish matters dominate front pages of Warsaw dailies of January 7, with Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow highlighted. The dailies report on the talks held in the CPSU Central Committee with the participation of PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak and CPSU CC Secretary Vladimir Dolgikh, which centered on cooperation between PUWP and CPSU Central Committees, the meeting which Soviet deputy premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov had with Marian Wozniak and Poland's deputy premier and Planning Commission Chairman Zbigniew Madej and other members of the Polish delegation, and on the signature in Moscow of a 1982 trade protocol between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The dailies carry the text of a letter addressed to Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption General Wojciech Jaruzelski by the participants in a special session held at the PWUP's Higher School of Social Sciences and expressing their full support for the council and its activity.

The meeting is reported which Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski had with representative of the International Relief Organization CARE devoted to aid for Poland.

There are further reports on party meetings and conferences held throughout Poland and devoted to the party organizations' tasks connectedwith overcoming the economic crisis.

A successive winter attack is noted,with severe frost and high winds hitting mostly northern areas first, but the progressing cooling of temperature is reported as diminishing the flood danger.

The dailies also write of severe penalties for crimes committed under martial law.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI brings a commentary on Solidarnosc activities abroad.

Citing many examples of Solidarnosc foreign contacts, the daily wrote, "Solidarnosc business contacts abroad were numerous and very diversified. For example, up to December 13, 1981, 50 official Solidarnosc delegations travelled to 30 countries, of course Western ones only."

In January 1981, during his stay in Rome, Rozplochowski paid a visit to the U.S. Embassy there to find out whether the United States would be inclined to grant financial aid if the present government were overthrown and Solidarnosc took over power. He also held a long talk with Mr Freeman, who did not hide his CIA links, with whom he discussed secret ways of communication between Solidarnosc and U.S. Embassy workers.

"Representative of Gdansk Solidarnosc chapter Wejroch had a meeting at the Intelligence and Research Office of the U.S. State Department during which he related events in Poland."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continued: "The independent policy pursued by Solidarnosc leaders not only contradicted the official political line of People's Poland but the union's activity abroad undermined the fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy and also embarassed Poland. Worth mentioning is the fact that representatives of certain Western countries, notably of the United States, treated the Solidarnosc leaders as if they were future rulers of Poland. Of course, of a Poland within the sphere of their influence.

"The setting up of Solidarnosc New York office was a kind of trial balloon. If the Polish authorities made no protests or such protests were ineffective more such offices were to have been set up in Western Europe according to an earlier plan," concluded SOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Dissolution of Students Union

LD061324 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan, TASS -- The minister of science, higher education and technology of Poland has decided to dissolve the "Independent Union of Students" (IUS), the actions of which were directed against the political system in Poland, and at discrediting the bodies of authority of the socialist state.

The news agency PAP notes that, despite the decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to suspend the activities of the IUS in connection with the inposition of martial law in the country, the organisation continued its actions against public order. Its representative called for strikes in some higher educational establishments. The IUS has not stopped the publication of subversive "addresses" and appeals. It has not stopped the printing and circulation of leaflets containing deliberately false information.

Central television showed a programme exposing the subversive actions by the Independent Union of Students. Documents and illegal literature, confiscated at its former headquarters, attest to the anti-socialist course of that grouping which was fully under the influence of such dyed-in-the-wool anti-communists as Leszek Moczulski, Jacek Kuron, and Adam Michnik. Material evidence lays bare the union's links with Western special services, with the Paris centre of Polish emigrants, grouped around the magazine KULTURA, and with other anti-communist centres in the West.

The television programme pointed out that the KULTURA magazine sent to the Independent Union of Students instructions prepared at NATO. The Union also established contacts with international Trotskyite organisations.

The Independent Union of Students, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, openly sided with the forces of anarchy and counter-revolution.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticism

LD052359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2245 GMT 5 Jan 82

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Defeated Stake of Counterrevolution in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (TASS) -- The Polish people are resolutely putting their own house in order. Neither the recommendations of uninvited advisors abroad nor the hysterical shrieks of bankrupt politicos bewailing the downfall of their hopes for the restoration of capitalism in Poland are able to hinder this, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The measures adopted in Poland to restore legality and public order, the newspaper points out, enraged those who counted on wrenching this country out of the socialist community. Not shrinking from interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, they unashamedly give advice to the Polish Government.

The article says that the Polish people did not wish to play the role of guinea pig in a dangerous adventure undertaken by the irresponsible leaders of Solidarity with the support of foreign patrons. The leaders of Solidarity, whom attempts are being made to dress in the attire of defenders of democracy, were always prepared to use the methods of terror. The spearhead of their attacks was directed mainly against the PZPR as a whole and against its individual members, especially its activists. Moreover, it was not just a matter of moral blackmail. Threats of physical reprisals against communists were frequently heard from Solidarity.

In preparing a blood bath for communists and for all true patriots of Poland, KRASNAYA ZEZDA writes, the leaders of Solidarity were concerned with the material provisioning of their sinister designs. In the Warsaw headquarters of the Mazowsze region Solidarity a Western-made truncheon and a special vessel containing nerve gas were found along with instructions and propaganda materials.

The newspaper stresses that the counterrevolution had prepared to seize power. It had prepared seriously. By a method of most cruel terror, it intended to clear a way for itself toward the desired aim. "This is what was said, for example, in a letter dated 6 December last year which the Solidarity commission of an enterprise in Tarnow intended to distribute throughout the entire country. I call upon all sections of Solidarity in Poland... In the event of the coming clash with the communists, I call upon all sections of Solidarity in Poland to immediately begin the liquidation of all judges, procurators, party secretaries and security service personnel and their families -- by no matter what means and regardless of the individual's sex..."

Martial Law Supported

PM051645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 4

["Information" report: "International Support"]

[Text] Life in fraternal Poland is gradually returning to normal. The labor tempo is rising in the republic's national economy. The frustration of counterrevolution's attempts to usurp power and liquidate socialism's gains in the country was greeted with understanding and satisfaction by Marxist-Leninist parties and in the revolutionary movement on all continents.

"Ever since the Polish crisis began, the French Communist Party (PCF) has wanted the Poles to resolve their own problems by implementing the economic, social and democratic reforms necessary for the progress of socialism in their own country," PCF Secretary General G. Marchais said. "We remain faithful to this, our constant policy.... The behavior of those people in France who are continuing to exacerbate tension, systematically fueling passions and hatred and urging murderous conflict in Poland and the internationalization of the Polish problem is incomprehensible.

"Basically, for them Poland is merely a pretext for combating the very idea of socialism. Communists are convinced that the working people will not let themselves be deceived."

Finnish Communist Party (SKP) Chairman A. Saarinen believes that the Polish Government and the PZPR had no alternative but to act in the way they acted.

A statement by the SKP Central Committee Politburo says: "The declaration of martial law...makes it possible to lead society out of the state of anarchy and chaos and to safeguard the country's security and ensure satisfactory conditions for the population's life. It is for the Poles themselves to effect a political solution of the crisis situation. Therefore, any interference in the Polish people's affairs must be rebuffed.... The foundations of socialism in Poland are strong. The overwhelming majority of the Polish working class and other strata of the country's working people want socialist transformations and are looking for a way out of the crisis which will ensure the development of socialist society, safeguard Poland's international obligations and the country's security and thus also be in the interests of peace and detente in Europe."

The Communist Party of India (CPI) resolutely supports the Polish leadership's actions, stressing that their purpose is "to create conditions for resolving the crisis, protecting legality, restoring public order and ensuring that Poland develops along socialist lines."

The CPI's appraisal of the Polish situation notes that imperialism, relying on counterrevolutionary forces, wants to see socialism liquidated in the country and to see it isolated from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The forces of imperialism and Polish counterrevolution are aiming blows at the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries which are the bulwark of the peoples' struggle for peace, national liberation and socialism. By struggling against socialist Poland, the CPI believes, imperialism wants to change the correlation of forces in the world arena in its favor.

CPI National Council General Secretary R. Rao condemned the U.S. administration for inciting antisocialist forces in Poland and attempting to undermine the socialist system in the country. R. Rao described the declaration of martial law as "a timely measure."

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA), made a long statement exposing the hysteria campaign being whipped up by the R. Reagan administration. "Poland, which has been on the verge of catastrophe, bankruptcy, chaos and anarchy," he said, "is once again embarking on the path of peace, productivity activity, stronger security and socialist building.

"In their greed, U.S. banks and corporations saw Poland as a springboard for penetrating other socialist countries. They regarded the destruction of Poland, which is in the very center of the socialist community, as the first step in the realization of the dream they have had for 64 years -- the destruction of socialism everywhere.

"The export of counterrevolution is the basis of Reagan's foreign policy," G. Hall continued. "The Reagan administration has given it state policy status. The administration is only interested in finding and employing the best methods of using Poland's problems for its own selfish, grasping interests.

"The forces of U.S. and world reaction hoped that they would witness the end of world socialism. As their hopes dwindle and founder, their howls of bitterness in defeat grow louder and more desperate.

"We have witnessed not defeat but victory for the Polish working people, for socialism in Poland, for world socialism and for all forces in the world which want peace, social and economic progress and democracy," the CPUSA general secretary said.

A statement by the German Communist Party Presidium expresses the FRG communists' full support for all forces in Poland who are loyal to socialism and who are struggling to ensure that Poland remains a reliable component of the socialist community.

"Responsibility for the situation in Poland," Austrian Communist Party Chairman F. Muhri writes in the paper VOLKSSTIMME, "also lies with forces in the West which preach 'social peace' at home while supporting totally unjustified strikes in Poland and supporting those who are gambling on chaos."

Danish Communist Party [DKP] Chairman J. Jensen stressed in a public statement that the declaration of martial law is the "most consistent method whereby the Polish Government can solve the problems that have arisen." "The accomplices of counterrevolution abroad," the DKP Central Committee statement says, "cannot be allowed to use the events in Poland to fuel international tension." A DKP Central Committee Plenum adopted a statement supporting the Polish leadership's actions to curb counterrevolution.

Imperialist and reactionary forces, primarily the U.S. leadership, are using the events in Poland to carry out their plans in the cold war spirit and to place Europe on the brink of disaster, a Communist Party of Greece Central Committee Politburo statement says.

"Irish communists wish their Polish comrades success in the struggle against counter-revolution and the further soccessful building of a socialist state," Communist Party of Ireland General Secretary M.D. Riordan said in his statement. "Assuming a stance of proletarian internationalism, we support the measures implemented in Poland, which were taken in the interests of Polish working people."

Addressing a press conference, W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, noted that the Polish crisis arose as a result of actions by the extremist Solidarity leaders who were deliberately aggravating the state of chaos. Western countries must keep away and not prevent the Polish people from dealing with their own problems.

The paper AT-TARIQ AL-JADID published a statement by the Tunisian Communist Party expressing complete solidarity with the Polish people and support for all the government's actions aimed at achieving national concord in Poland and condemning attempts by reaction, imperialism and anticommunist forces to take advantage of the PZPR's mistakes and the resultant difficulties in order to discredit communist ideals and the socialist countries' immense achievements.

In its desire to defend the revolutionary gains achieved by its people after long and hard years of struggle, a Peruvian Communist Party statement says, socialist Poland was forced to take serious measures to thwart the rebels' plans, elaborated and encouraged by internal reaction in cahoots with imperialist organs of subversive activity.

Expressing resolute support for the measures the Polish Government rightly took in the legitimate interests of its people, the Peruvian Communist Party resolutely condemns the campaign being waged by the imperialist press in which some press organs of the Peruvian oligarchy have become involved. They are feigning indignation and distorting facts in an attempt to distract the peoples' attention or prevent them from grasping the full import of the imperialist strategy of world counterrevolution.

Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand (SUPNZ) President (U.) Andersen expressed on behalf of his party full support for the Polish leadership's actions. In a special statement the SUPNZ National Committee condemned the counterrevolutionary intrigues of extremist elements in Solidarity and the attempts by the United States and other Western countries to interfere in Polish affairs.

The Yemen Socialist Party provided a class assessment of events in Poland. "Poland Remains Socialist" was the headline of an editorial in the paper 14 OCTOBER, which points out that one of the main lessons of events in the country is the strengthening of the working class party's leading role in society and the need to take firm and principled positions in defense of the socialist system, in the struggle against bureaucratism and in the implementation of a realistic policy in international economic relations.

The steps taken by the Polish leadership are resolutely supported by the Portuguese Communist Party, the Progressive Party of the Cypriot working people, the Norwegian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg and other progressive parties, organizations and national liberation movements.

IZVESTIYA on 'Normalization'

PM041149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Defending Socialism"]

[Text] Warsaw -- On Monday 21 December at a press conference at the Ministry of Internal Affairs' packed press center, words relating to something of enormous significance for Poland and the Poles were heard: "Calm mainly prevails in the country. Society is treating the imposition of martial law with understanding and is obeying its orders. The majority of industrial enterprises are maintaining a normal production rhythm."

"Reality has proved different from the way it was imagined by the counterrevolutionary politicians and certain Solidarity advisers and experts grown accustomed to act on any occasion, to an extent that was sickening, 'in the name of all society and the people,'" the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote recently. "Their policy of discrediting Poland's most recent history, a policy aimed at defeating the party and abolishing the state, their destructive activity leading to anarchy and the escalation of social conflicts, the stepping up of anti-Soviet propaganda and attempts to disrupt the unity of the socialist states have failed to meet with the public support on which they were counting and of which they were dreaming."

The imposition of martial law in the country halted counterrevolution's rampaging and forestalled its frontal offensive. It was dictated by supreme national interests and was undertaken to save Polish society from civil war, the state from collapse and the economy from complete catastrophe. An increasing number of Poles are becoming aware of this, and their awareness is the basis for a consistent, albeit gradual, stabilization of the situation.

But socialism's enemies are not abandoning their positions without resistance. In various parts of the country and above all on the coast and in Silesia, counterrevolutionary elements from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland and extremists from Solidarity have tried to organize strikes, whip up street riots and conduct propaganda activity aimed against socialism, the party and the Polish People's Army. Sometimes they have succeeded in causing brief flashes of tension, but their actions have met with resolute resistance from the organs of public order, backed by broad explanatory work among the working people.

The overall situation since the imposition of martial law has been developing in the direction of normalization. The press, radio and television are daily reporting normal work by industrial enterprise collectives. Despite worsening weather (heavy snow and frosts), transportation and energy workers are working intensively. Overfulfilling their daily norms, the miners are building up coal extraction (last Saturday they mined over 550,000 tons, which is a Saturday record). In a number of voivodships there is an increase in purchases of meat from the peasants, although it is still not possible to speak of the population's urgent requirements being met. The Military Council for National Salvation has urged peasants to do their patriotic duty by selling more food to the state.

The normalization of the production rhythm at enterprises is not taking place without difficulties. As newspaper reports and radio broadcasts stress, these difficulties are mostly connected with organizational problems. Above all there is a shortage of raw and semi-finished materials and spare parts. That is not surprising. The bursts of chaos and anarchy provoked by Solidarity extremists which shook the economic mechanism for almost 18 months and virtually paralyzed cooperative links are now having a very tangible effect. It will take time to damp down the "reverberations."

It will also take time to neutralize other, far more serious consequences -- affecting people's consciousness -- of the Polish counterrevolutionaries' destructive activity hostile to socialism. Their policy -- aimed at the seizure of power and their methods of terror, intimidation and disparagement of human dignity were aimed against the working people and geared to maintaining an atmosphere of suspicion and lawlessness in society, which undoubtedly made these founders of the "self-governing republic" akin to the fascist rabble surviving in some places. Eradicating the evil connected with the political adventurists' activity is an important process for the country's future which has only just begun. The military laws maintaining calm and order at enterprises, on the streets and in Polish homes create the necessary conditions for this.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU described a fact of note in this connection, publishing a reportage from the small city of Trzebiatow (location of the furniture factory where Solidarity figure Jurczyk, known for his double-dyed reactionary views, once operated). The week has passed peacefully here. True, a strike committee was almost formed in the city, and it even planned to held a strike on 16 December, but the labor collectives rejected this design. The TRYBUNA LUDU journalist who visited the furniture factory asked the vrokers there, now that they had seen for themselves the experience and working methods of socialism's enemies, what their attitude was to these people. In response he heard: We know how to talk to them; if they appear, they will find themselves outside the factory gates.

That is the response from people to whom the true designs and plans of the counter-revolution have been revealed in all their aggressiveness and shamelessness. Every day, through press, radio and television reports, Polish society learns of new instances attesting to the antipopular activity of Solidarity extremists. It is as though the curtain were raised to reveal at their full height on the "stage" "actors" in the people's tragedy which was never played: Michnik and Rulewski, Modzelewski and Bujak, Gwiazda, Rozpolchowski and Sobieraj and others. Documents found at Solidarity regional headquarters have shown graphically that they were headquarters for a counterrevolutionary coup which was being prepared carefully, shamelessly and on a large scale. There were "instructions" prescribing terror and sabotage, arsenals of all sorts of instruments of violence from chains to gasoline bombs and propaganda "output" produced in accordance with recipes from Western ideological subversion centers and imbued with pathological hatred of the socialist system.

The counterrevolutionaries stopped at nothing. Not even at unleashing fratricidal slaughter (an address found at a Solidarity plant committee in Tarnow states: "I call on all Solidarity links in Poland in the next clash with the communists to embark immediately -- the methods are unimportant -- on the elimination of all judges, prosecutors, party secretaries and security service employees, irrespective of sex and together with their families..."). They sought to involve even children in civil war (a note found at the Warsaw Solidarity headquarters signed by the psuedonym Jurek states: "The Boy Scouts are needed to perform an honorable task...." It referred to distributing antisocialist leaflets and posters). In their ambition they extended their ties across the ocean (Przetakiewicz, head of the so-called Solidarity Information Bureau in New York, secured an invitation from 300 different U.S. institutions to set up an exchange of information -- we can guess what sort of "information" they mainly had in mind).

Numerous facts attest also to the true moral complexion of the Solidarity leaders who are so fond of discoursing on justice and stressing their selflessness. The newspaper GLOS ROBOTNICZY published in Lodz printed a photocopy of the wages register for the local Solidarity leaders. Rank-and-file members of the trade union were surprised to learn that in November, for instance, Kurzak, a former member of the regional board, received Z31,078, while one Bednarksi received Z31,869.

The more blatantly the counterrevolutionaries' true plans and sinister intentions appear to Polish society, the more deeply the working people's consciousness is pervaded by a conviction of the urgency of radical measures aimed at halting the counterrevolutionaries' designs. Many political, public and youth organizations are now adopting resolutions supporting the policy of resolute defense of socialist gains.

Party members are beginning to work more actively -- as befits communists at turning points in history. TRYBUNA LUDU items emphasize that enormous significance attaches to their political work, among people and with people, which serves the consolidation in every labor collective of an atmosphere of normal production work, order and tranquillity so necessary now.

I visited a PZPR district committee in Warsaw -- Prage Poludnie. Committee Secretary T. Pokarski described a conference of primary party organization leaders which had just ended. They had spoken of the most vital and important matters -- how to promote the establishment of regular production at enterprises; the need to mobilize the party ranks on firm ideological foundations; work with young people, who form the most numerous group at the plants; attention to the working people's social and daily living needs, which is particularly important now that trade union activity has been temporarily suspended; and active resistance to Solidarity extremists still operating.

"We must not relax our vigilance," T. Karskiy noted. "Not all our opponents are resigned to defeat. They are trying to raise their heads in particular production sectors. That means that the communists' place is there. Work must be launched in residential districts, where all sorts of instigators and provocateurs may appear. Party members must also go, and are going there to bring people the truth."

Under martial law conditions Poland is living through an important time for the defense of socialism. The servicemen of the Polish People's Army are firmly standing guard over socialism, worthily doing their duty to their motherland. Side by side with them are all those who cherish the fatherland's destiny -- workers, communists and true patriots.

CSSR Newsman on Polish Events

PM051541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Czechoslovak journalist Jan Risko article: "Skies Must Be Clear"]

[Excerpt] Prague -- Last year was a period of grim trials for our northern neighbors -- fraternal socialist Poland. We have carefully watched what is happening in Poland and have compared the actions of counterrevolution-81 in Poland and counterrevolution-68 in Czechoslovakia. The enemies of socialism in Poland certainly learned some lessons from the defeat of the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia but the main avenues of the anti-socialist forces' operations remained the same: first slandering all that had been achieved in the process of building socialism so as to have grounds for attacking the very principle of the working class party's leading role, then trying to disrupt alliance ties with the fraternal countries and fan nationalist feeling, and after this switching to overt anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Our people have greeted with profound satisfaction the Polish leadership's vigorous measures aimed at defending the socialist system. Our hearts have been beating and are beating in unison with Polish communists' hearts. We feel solidarity with them in the struggle against counterrevolution and we have always believed that they would find sufficient strength to save socialism in their country.

Having had the experience of the struggle for the masses and especially for the young generation after 1968, we are now thinking of the colossal work that the Polish communists must still carry out to ensure that the ideals of socialism and proletarian internationalism are finally asserted in the minds of all Poles, purged of confusion and slander.

Austrian CP Official

LD031350 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 3 Jan, TASS -- Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, has expressed satisfaction with the gradual normalization of the situation in Poland and expressed confidence that the Polish people will successfully resolve the important problems with which it is confronted. The Polish communists, the other fraternal communist parties and socialist states have been confident from the very outset that the Polish working people would be able to find on their own a way out of the situation, says the statement of Franz Muhri, which was issued by the press service of the Communist Party of Austria. The first steps are already being made to improve the supply of the population. The first time in many months all people have reported to their places of work. The volume of industrial output is again on an increase.

The chairman of the Communist Party of Austria has condemned the attempts of the Washington administration at using the events in Poland for undermining international detente. In all evidence the situation in Poland is developing not in the direction in which the reactionary forces in the West, in particular the U.S. administration, would like it, Franz Muhri stressed. The U.S. administration and President Ronald Reagan have from the very outset tried to use the Polish events for further aggravating the international situation. But life shows that such designs and calculations are futile.

It is in the interests of the Polish people, in the interests of detente in Europe and ensuring universal peace, Franz Muhri pointed out, that the Polish communists working in close contact with the entire people are resolving the major, difficult problems with which they are confronted.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON EVIDENCE OF 'PLOT' IN POLAND

PM061337 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 52, 25 Dec 81 p 9

[Unattributed article: "Poland: Documentary Evidence"]

[Text] More and more documents indicating how a counterrevolutinary coup was being prepared are being found in Poland. They confirm just how necessary were the measures taken by the Polish leadership to suppress the criminal schemes of socialism's enemies and to avert a fratricidal war in the country. The material confiscated from the headquarters of Solidarity and other groupings which has been made public shows that counterrevolution was operating according to plans that had been formulated beforehand.

The extremists who had fought their way into Solidarity's ranks began preparations for seizing power in Poland as soon as the trade union association was formed. This is disclosed by TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which have published extracts from instructions from Solidarity's Warsaw headquarters. These give orders for the tense situation to be exploited in order to work for an open confrontation with the authorities and then armed action on a statewide scale.

Polish radio has reported that the Solidarity leaders, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and "confederates" created a united front of counterrevolution. It was planned that the front would be constituted as a new political party.

In late December and early January it was planned to organize massive demonstrations during which it was intended to seize radio and television stations, occupy the premises of other state institutions and deprive the government of real power. TRYBUNA LUDU quotes the words of the notorious anticommunist Z. Bujak: "The first step in any revolution is access to the mass media. The seizure of a radio station would mean a coup d'etat. When you see the first television program prepared by Solidarity, it will mean that the first bastion of power has fallen."

Deeply echeloned centers for leading the counterrevolution were being set up in the country. Point-by-point plans for eliminating all organs of the PZPR and the people's power had been written. The extremists intended to repress and kill about 80,000 PZPR members.

Instructions on subversive work in the Polish Army were found among the Warsaw Solidarity documents. They say: "Soldiers must remove their commanders and put Solidarity emblems on their uniforms, transportation and barracks. At the first opportunity soldiers, with their weapons, must lag behind their detachments and go to the nearest Solidarity organization. The militia must act similarly. For the duration of martial law the sole authority on the country's territory is the National Commission, its Presidium or the Solidarity chairman."

According to PAP, a Solidarity arsenal has been discovered at the Parnica ship repair yard in Szczecin: over 500 units of fire, a grenade launcher, firearms, rubber truncheons, metal bars and army bayonets. The Torun-published GAZETA POMORSKE reports that a large quantity of food and gasoline, "stockpiled in the event of action," as the newspaper notes, was found in the Solidarity building in Bydgoszcz. Bydgoszcz Solidarity did not specialize only in procuring food and fuel, the paper emphasizes. A great deal of antisocialist literature, sound-recording tape and videotape was found in its premises. The tapes were recordings of speeches by Rulewski and other ringleaders of the trade union association which "were to be broadcast immediately after the overthrow of the present government."

The enemies of socialism had far-reaching plans. With the aid of the West, the Polish press reports, counterrevolution was preparing to withdraw Poland from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to dismantle socialism and to put the country's economy on a capitalist footing.

It is not surprising that the majority of Poland's population gave a sigh of relief when the country's leadership took resolute measures to thwart reaction's plot. As new documents are made public, even those who had let themselves be fooled are coming to see what was going on. The subunits of the Polish Army and the internal forces of order are increasingly relying on working people's support. Groups of people wearing red and white armbands bearing the inscription "PRL" [Polish People's Republic] have appeared on city streets. They are volunteer workers self-defense detachments. Workers have expressed the wish to help the militia impose order in the country. These detachments now number several thousand people.

The Military Council for National Salvation is noting with satisfaction that many examples of selflessness -- evidence of patriotism and of understanding of the country's needs -- can be found among the workers. Industrial enterprise collectives, railroad workers and transport and trade personnel are setting such examples.

At the same time it must be noted with profound regret that calm and order are not reigning everywhere in the country. PAP reports that aggressively inclined groups in Gdansk provoked an attack on the militia, who were trying to prevent street riots. At the Wujek coal mine in Silesia irresponsible individuals, including some who do not belong to the mine collective, organized a strike and attacked the custodians of order. In both cases there were casualties, and in Silesia there was actually loss of life. The Polish press notes that the clashes occurred in places where uninterned militants from counterrevolutionary groupings are operating.

The country's leadership, relying on all patriotic forces, has undertaken the hard and noble task of averting a catastrophic development of events, extricating the country from the profound crisis and enabling people to live and work in tranquillity. The indignation evoked in Poland and among its friends by the stance adopted by the United States and some of its allies is understandable. Setting out his views on events in Poland at a press conference in Washington, President Reagan claimed that the security forces in the country "are seizing industrial enterprises," that "coercion" has "taken the place of negotiation and compromise" and that there is "increasing use of force against the unarmed population and violations of the basic civil rights of the Polish people." He complained about the internment of those who had brought Poland to the brink of catastrophe. Washington clearly does not like the turn that events in the country have taken. There is no other explanation for the irritation that the Polish leadership's measures have caused there.

The unpardonable support that imperialist circles are extending to the political gamblers from Solidarity is essentially interference in Poland's internal affairs, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses. This support is based on an interest in playing the "Polish card" in the military-political and ideological confrontation between East and West. NATO headquarters tried to turn Poland into a kind of incubator of contagion in the socialist community. But Poland is gradually reviving, the paper writes, and will again take its fitting place in the fraternal family of the socialist community.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON ADAM MICHNIK ACTIVITIES

LD042202 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 4 Jan 82

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] One of the most active workers of the subversive fifth column of international reaction in Poland is Adam Michnik. According to West German sources, several years ago Michnik in fact joined the FRG intelligence service. He often met responsible workers of the West German federal intelligence service, the Bundesnachrichtendienst [BND]. Talks with Michnik were held in the spirit of giving him confidential instructions, as one of the main tasks of BND was to make efficient use of the sojourn in the FRG of members of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leadership for subversive propaganda activities against socialist Poland.

Facts prove that Michnik was paid considerable sums from a special fund for financial assistance to turncoats from socialist countries. In 1976 and 1977, during his trip to several West European countries, Michnik asked for many kinds of support for the so-called forces of opposition in Poland. One of the goals set to this opposition by its foreign patrons was the expansion of activities hostile to the socialist system, using the guise of the notorious defense of human rights movement. In his many interviews and lectures, Michnik explained how he and his supporters would carry out their subversive work in Poland, for which he was of course handsomely paid in hard currency. In fact, so handsomely that Michnik -- and similarly Kuron -- could allow himself to give up his salary as an established Solidarity expert. It is worth stressing that Adam Michnik collaborated a great deal with ultrarightwing activists and reactionary organizations in the FRG. He was a much-sought-after author of such West German periodicals as DER SPIEGEL, DIE WELT, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG and others. Even the fact that his anti-people's Poland activities were worthily assessed by the West German neo-Nazi paper DEUTSCHE NAZIONALZEITUNG was no obstacle to Michnik. In that overtly revisionist daily, Michnik, together with his spiritual patron, the notorious Kolakowski, published an article in which, among other things, he expressed his gratitude to the editorial office for a certain assistance rendered them.

In his turn, Michnik tried not to be indebted to his revisionist patrons in West Germany. In his publications he attacks his compatriots for allegedly fanning hatred toward West Germany and warping historical facts to torpedo the cause of German unification -- which the renegade Kolakowski favors. According to Michnik, Kolakowski is a model of courage, moral purity and honesty.

Michnik dressed his antisocialist activities -- so highly valued in the West -- in the shape of a certain system. He counseled actions in the form of ultimatums: If the authorities would not agree to all the demands put forward by Michnik and his supporters, they should blame only themselves.

In one of his works, published in DER SPIEGEL under the lyrical title "The Time of Hope," Michnik wrote: I believe that the answer for opposition circles to the problems arising will depend on the actions of state authorities. If the Gdansk agreements are not kept by the state authority, he threatened, warping the facts -- that demagogue and provocateur -- then both Poland and Europe will stand in the face of such powerful social and political shocks that the strikes of 1980 will be remembered as the period of peace and stability. Without beating about the bush, Michnik called for an open fight against the existing system: If our demands are not met -- we repeat once more -- only the burning party committees will illumine the existing picture of society.

The counterrevolutionary calls and oaths of Michnik and his like were of course heard in the West by those who put their stakes on creating difficulties in socialist countries. Such calculations were propped up by increasing financial injections by the CIA and various special NATO services to activate subversive activities by radio stations, above all Radio Free Europe, so as to create committees in Western countries which would support counter-revolutionaries in Poland -- above all those such as Adam Michnik, who used to swear in public their faithfulness and devotion to the workers' cause while at the same time rushing into the arms of the sworn enemies of socialist Poland and its working class.

The counterrevolutionaries in Poland of the ilk of Michnik, Kuron, and Rulewski, as well as their patrons in the West, strove with all their might to undermine socialism in Poland, dismantle its state structure, and then reach for power. As has now been revealed with all clarity, it was exactly at the end of the year that the counterrevolution intended to take such a step. However, these plans were doomed to failure, they were thwarted thanks to decisive steps taken by the government and supported by all genuine Polish patriots.

PRAVDA EXAMINES PZPR FOUNDING, CURRENT CRISIS

LD050140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Jan 82

[From the review of PRAVDA for 5 January]

[Text] Forty years ago, on 5 January 1942, the Polish Workers Party was created, a Marxist-Leninist party of the Polish working class. In an article devoted to this event, Dr of History (Yezhborovskiy) writes: Founded in Warsaw under the German fascist occupation, it continued the glorious traditions of previous generations of proletarian revolutionaries. In December 1948 the party joined forces with the Polish Socialist Party on a platform of Marxism-Leninism to create the Polish United Workers' Party, which became the leading force in the building of socialism in Poland.

Concerning the present-day situation, the author says: The recent period has been far from easy in the history of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic. Taking advantage of the mistakes of the former party leadership, internal and external reaction provoked a deep political and socioeconomic crisis. The resolute measures taken by the Polish authorities put an end to the attempts of the counterrevolution to divert the country from the socialist road chosen by the people. As Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said in his address to the Polish people, in the matter of building socialism, a special place belongs to the party which in the process of historic transformations remains an active and creative force.

REPORTS CITED ON DOZIER CASE, WOUNDING OF SIMONE

LD070934 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] In Italy the [words indistinct] terrorist group has reported that the U.S. General James Dozier it kidnapped last month is killed and his body can be found 50 km from the city of Pescara. According to another report from the extremists the general is alive and is being interrogated. No news of his whereabouts has been available as yet. In Rome, meanwhile, unidentified persons on Wednesday badly wounded Nicola Simone, one of the chiefs of the police anti-terrorism department. The criminals have escaped.

FINNISH ECONOMIC TALKS BEAR OUT GOOD RELATIONS

LD061852 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS -- The co-chairmen of a permanent Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, the USSR Foreign Trade Miniser Nikolay Patolichev and the acting director general of the Bank of Finland Ahti Karjalainen, held talks here from January 5-6 on the principal issues of further developing trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

Large-scale trade between the USSR and Finland, standing at 5,000 million roubles last year, provides a good basis for expanding and deepening mutually beneficial bilateral trade, economic and industrial cooperation in all spheres.

The sides noted that there were real opportunities in the period between 1981 and 1985 for doubling the volume of joint construction in the territory of the USSR and for setting up new industrial facilities in Finland which would be important for the development of the economies of both countries. Along with the continuation of construction of the Kostomuksha ore-dressing combine and the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper combine, the sides also specified prospects of the participation of Finnish firms in the modernisation and construction in the USSR of a number of foodstuff factories, the construction of a large seaport in Tallinn and a cargo ramp at Sheremetyevo airport in Moscow and the modernisation of a cellulose factory in Vyborg.

The sides outlined practical steps to expand cooperation in production, in particular, in the joint development of latest machinery, equipment and transport means such as a nuclear-powered ice-breaker, complete sets of pulp-and-paper equipment, multi-purpose forestry machines and special-purpose freight cars.

The commission's working agencies were instructed to specify cooperation projects in the fields of chemistry, energetics, nonferrous metallurgy and the forestry, pulp-and-paper and woodworking industries with the aim of assuring a further growth of trade in products produced by these economic sectors.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that the results and prospects of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation testified to the advantages of the time-tested policy of peaceful co-existence and goodneighbourliness, which was a good example of a relationship between countries with different social systems and of practical realisation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

CYPRUS PROTESTS EEC'S DISCRIMINATORY POLICY

NC061007 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On government instructions, the permanent Cyprus representative at the EEC strongly protested recently against this organization's discriminatory policy toward the Republic of Cyprus. Our commentator says:

This protest is specifically related to the EEC's refusal to regulate its commercial relations with Cyprus by taking into consideration its economic interests. In order to uncover the reasons for the above and to understand what Cyprus wanted and what its leaders expected when it was being linked with the Common Market, it is imperative to examine the history of the question.

The first stage of Cyprus' association with the EEC began in 1973. The Cypriot Government had decided to associate itself with the EEC following England's decision to join the organization. Cyprus was a British colony for a long time. As a result of this colonization, Cyprus inherited a one-sided developing economy that depends on its former metropolis. So far, it is estimated that about 25 percent of the Cypriot exports and 22 percent of its imports go to England.

During the first stage of its 1973 to 1977 association, Cyprus was compelled to gradually decrease its custom tax on imports from the EEC member-countries to an overall level of 35 percent, thus opening channels for the entry of foreign capital. The EEC was obligated to decrease the custom tax on products coming from Cyprus by 70 percent, something that would facilitate their distribution within the EEC. However, this was not done in practice. In the 4 years of the first stage of its association, the biggest EEC concession to Cyprus was the agreement to decrease the custom tax by 40 percent, and this was only for Cypriot citrus products. The Common Market has done nothing beyond this.

The first stage of Cyprus' association with the EEC was extended for 2 years. The talks on the second stage, which have been going on since 1979, show the unyielding attitude of Cyprus' partners within the EEC who do not wish to grant it additional benefits. The uneven character of the relations with the EEC negatively affects Cyprus' economy. According to official data, Cyprus' imports from Common Market countries considerably exceed its exports. This leads to a trade balance deficit, which reached 22 million Cyprus pounds in September 1981. Is the EEC willing to relieve the republic's economic situation? It is, but it asks for political concessions as an exchange.

This is exactly the main reason for the hardening of the Common Market's commercial policy toward Cyprus. It is known that the EEC countries actively support the U.S.-British-Canadian plans to settle the situation in the republic. This is why Cyprus is very clearly faced with the question of accepting these plans in exchange for the economic advantages within the EEC. This means that Cyprus must sacrifice the fundamental principles of its independence and sovereignty.

In pursuing this aim, the EEC, by protracting the talks on the second stage of Cyprus' association with the community, is increasing the pressure on the Cypriots. Taking into consideration the negative consequences of Cyprus' association with the Common Market, the country's democratic circles are faced with the question of putting an end to the relations with the EEC. They propose to sign bilateral commercial and economic agreements with the Western countries and withdraw from the status of being an EEC-associated member. This proposal is understandable among the broadest levels of the population of the Republic of Cyprus, our commentator concludes.

GROMYKO, ALGERIAN ENVOY DISCUSS MIDEAST EVENTS

LD061906 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received al-'Ayyashi Yakir, ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

During the meeting they discussed bilateral issues as well as international problems of mutual interest.

Due attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East where Israel, backed by the imperialist forces, in the first place the United States of America, has crudely flouted the generally accepted norms of international law and the decisions of the UN Security Council by seeking to legitimise the annexation of the Golan Heights, territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, and has further exacerbated the situation.

The U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement, encouraging Israel's expansionist circles to new provocations against the Arabs and against peace and security in the Middle East, is spearheaded first of all against the Arabs and their legitimate interests.

Current efforts to implement a plan providing for the formation with the participation of some NATO countries of the so-called "multilateral force" in the Sinai on terms dictated by Washington and Tel Aviv represent another link in the same chain of imperialist provocations.

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CITED

LD062114 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jan, TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, speaking at the session of the General People's Congress of Libya, which ended here, strongly criticised the U.S. policy in the Arab region. He condemned Washington's large-scale military and political assistance to Israel and stated that the U.S.-Israeli alliance was directed against Arab peoples. He said that any true Arab should break all kinds of relations with the United States.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that such actions as Israel's threats to Syria, continuous acts of aggression against Lebanon, repressions against the Palestinian population on the occupied territories and the violation of the air space of Iraq and Saudi Arabia by Israeli planes, constituted a threat to Arab peoples. In these conditions he urged Arabs to consolidate unity for rebuffing American imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly appraised the principled stand of the socialist community states headed by the Soviet Union, which consistently support the just struggle of Arab peoples for freedom and independence. The leader of the Libyan revolution said that the socialist countries were their reliable friends, bound with them by various political and economic ties.

IZVESTIYA SCORES BEGIN'S 'ANNEXATIONIST' POLICY

PM070855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "Begin's New Challenge"]

[Text] To begin with, esteemed reader, allow me to ask you a question: Where are the ambassadors whom a particular state sends to another state accredited? Well, of course, you reply, in the other state's capital, close to its government.

True. But here we have the state of Israel. It is well known, in particular, for the fact that none of its neighbors recognizes it, with the exception, since recently, of Egypt. The Arab neighbors do not recognize it, having been in a state of war with it since the moment of its creation.

But we are not talking about the state -- we are talking about the capital. About the fact that the capital is not recognized even by those who recognize the state itself. Not even by Israel's bosom friends and allies. For instance, the United States keeps its ambassador in Tel Aviv, although the Israeli Government and parliament are in Jerusalem, and the Israelis declared that eternal city to be their capital back in 1950. So now the American ambassador has been scurrying to and fro between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem for more than 30 years. And his colleagues from the other main Western capitals are doing the same. An inconvenience? You have to put up with it, otherwise it would be an impropriety. A diplomatic impropriety. After all, the entire diplomatic community -- in the shape of the United Nations -- does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. And moreover Washington -- for all the influence of the Jewish community in the United States -- has no reason to quarrel with its own American Catholics or with Christian churches throughout the world which, like the Arabs, have their own religious relics in the holy city.

So for the whole world, one may say, Jerusalem is not the legal capital of Israel. And that has been a matter of complete indifference to the Israeli rulers, for more than 30 years. Incidentally, during the 1967 war, among other things, they seized the eastern, Arab part of Jerusalem, and they annexed it in 1980, officially incorporating it in their territory and proclaiming Jerusalem the "eternal and indivisible" capital of Israel. And once again, this was a challenge to the whole world. They protested from Mecca and Medina to the Vatican and from Washington (there, too, dissatisfaction was expressed) to Madrid or, if you like, Manila. The UN Security Council hurriedly sat and declared the decision illegal and inoperative. But Premier Begin and the Knesset did not blink an eye, knowing that the American ambassador, even while sitting in Tel Aviv, will basically stand firm to ensure that Israel should not give back a single Jerusalem hill. The American ambassador and those who sent him.

But here is something awkward which affects our brother journalists. Unwilling to recognize this piracy over Jerusalem, through inertia we continue to condemn the policy of Tel Aviv, the course of Tel Aviv and so forth. Yet for a long time now the annexationist policy, the annexationist course has been elaborated in the Jerusalem annexed by the Israelis.

Thus Israel's history is full of paradoxes and the occupation of other people's land. Reference books tell us that under the UN General Assembly decision on creating the state of Israel its territory was fixed at 14,000 square kilometers. But as early as the 1948-49 Israeli-Arab war the Israelis tacked on another 7,000 square kilometers, and in the 1967 war -- more than 68,000 square kilometers, which is more than four times their original territory. Meager but expressive facts, one may say.

Since November 1977, the time of As-Sadat's sensational trip to Jerusalem, the conjuring trick over the so-called Camp David peace process has been dragging on -- and there is no end to it. That is, for those who are prepared to believe the deception or to support it themselves. Reconciled with Egypt, Israel gave back part of the Sinai Desert, thus giving rise in the West to much uplifting talk about how common sense has triumphed after all, how considerations of strengthening peace have been placed above considerations of increasing territory, how it is better to have peace with your neighbors than to have neighboring land seized by force, and so on and so forth.

Liberal purring. A striving toward the ideal which is totally unconnected with the ways, practice and career of Premier Begin. And he, together with his Knesset supporters, brought the rhetoricians back to reality the other day by annexing the Golan Heights, from which for 14 years now Israeli soldiers have been keeping Damascus, capital of Syria, in their sights.

And the protests rage again. Worldwide. And again the Security Council passes a resolution of censure, unanimously -- this time with even the American representative's vote. And again Israel is putting itself in the position of an outcast, but a special kind of outcast -- not humiliated but stopping at nothing and challenging to everyone. Again it imposes diplomatic embarrassment on its patrons across the ocean, who have no desire to quarrel with the Arabs, least of all the moderate ones, least of all the oil-producing, pro-Western and -- dreams! -- anti-Soviet ones.

Israel's true friends in the American "big press" shout that "Begin is a real punishment for American interests and that he, too, should be punished. And Washington is punishing him -- by suspending the operation of the American-Israeli "Memorandum on Strategic Cooperation." The Israeli premier has made a fine study of his role in the prolonged joint production on the theme "lovers' tiffs are only play." But this time he does not want to play. He goes into hysterics. Summoning the American ambassador, he rants and raves. Rants, and does not simply suspend the aforementioned memorandum. Raves at the ambassador in these words: "...You cannot intimidate us with your punishment.... What do you mean by punishing Israel? Are we a vassal state, are we a banana republic? What are we -- 14-year-old adolescents who can be told off for bad behavior?...."

And just think, Begin is right. Israel is by no means a vassal state, if only because it holds firmly in its hands, through world Zionism, the levers of the U.S. Near East policy. Every time the American President decides to display his independence, he discovers this anew. Israel is by no means a banana republic. And, finally, Begin himself is not a 14-year-old good-for-nothing but a full-grown thug who knows that Uncle Sam, after throwing his weight about for the sake of appearances, will forgive him all his pranks. And indeed, Uncle Sam is already forgiving him -- even encouraging him further -- by declaring, through President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig, that Israel has been, is and will remain the friend of the United States and that it continues to feel a "moral duty" toward Israel, whatever tricks it plays.

Incidentally, let us recall Begin's track record for just 1 year, 1981, which is now receding into history. In June he bombed the nuclear center near Baghdad, in July he buried hundreds of people under Israeli bombs dropped on residential districts of Beirut, in December he annexed the Syrian Golan Heights. And that is far from a complete list -- after all, the creeping annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan, where the Israeli settlements on Arab soil are increasing all the time, continued throughout the year.

Finally, one more line in the portrait -- a line which has been forgotten by those who once highlighted it triumphantly, more zealously than anyone. Begin, who scorns international law and has repeatedly been condemned by the international community, holds the Nobel Peace Prize. Together with the late As-Sadat, he received it just 3 years ago for that same Camp David "peace process" which has revealed still more strongly Begin's nature as an international terrorist.

RPP COMMENTS ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO IRAN

LD061944 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Syrian President Mr Hafiz al-Asad accepted the Iranian leaders' invitation to visit Tehran in order to exchange viewpoints on a wide range of issues on the struggle against imperialism.

The invitation was handed to his excellency the Syrian president by 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, during his recent official visit to Damascus. The Syrian president will go to Iran after he tours the Gulf states and the Arabian peninsula to consolidate the anti-imperialist unity of the Middle Eastern countries.

The purpose of the Syrian president's tour is to mobilize all the reserves of the Arab nation, including relations with friendly countries, to ensure progress in the Middle East settlement, a settlement which reached a deadlock as a result of the conspiracies of the Camp David collusionists. Another goal is to expose and repel imperialist and Zionist attempts to cause hostility and hatred in relations between Iran and the Arab countries.

It is known that these attempts have become broadly provocative, propagandist and military in character, seeking to heighten the tension in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. They are also aimed at dragging the Arab countries and Iran onto the bandwagon of U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East. It is clear that to do this the imperialists hatched the provocation of using planes bearing Iranian markings to bomb industrial installations in Kuwait with which Iran had no connection, as Iranian leaders themselves declared.

For this purpose, provocative rumors were also circulated about Iranians buying weapons from the Israeli aggressors and about Iran's hatching of conspiracies and acts of terrorism against a number of Arabian Gulf countries. On the other hand, Washington sent AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia to carry out subversive acts against the Iranian armed forces for the sake of stepping up tension in Arab-Iranian relations.

One must point out that the Israeli aggressors have been actively helping Washington to realize its imperialist plans and in turn they have been trying to win Iran's friendship. Israeli information media and the Tel Aviv leaders have constantly made provocative calls to Iran to continue its war against Iraq until victory. They consider their armed provocations against Iraq and particularly the piratic raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as assistance from Israel to Iran, although at the same time Israeli agents and the United States have been carrying out acts of terrorism and economic subversion in Iran itself.

This situation indicates that Iran and the Arab countries have one common enemy. Arab-Iranian differences and conflicts benefit no one but imperialism and Zionism, who find nothing more frightening than the consolidation of the anti-imperialist front in the Near and Middle East. Imperialist circles in the United States and Israel are ready to commit any crime to weaken this front and realize their narrowminded and dishonest aims.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the Syrian efforts to close the ranks of anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East, efforts which form a mighty obstacle to the imperialist policy of "divide and rule" in the area and which strengthen to a large extent the Arab position in the struggle for removal of the consequences of Israeli aggression.

Syria is also waging a struggle for unity at a time when the Israeli leadership -- with the support of the Washington administration -- is embarking on insolent subversion against implementation of the Security Council resolution which declares null and void the Israeli decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights. This struggle inspires the Arab nations to intensify resistance to imperialist expansion in the Near and Middle East and foil the calculations of the imperialists concerning differences between the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Gulf Cooperation Council. The visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Iran first and foremost serves the interests of this struggle.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad says the Syrian leadership considers the Islamic revolution in Iran an important factor in the struggle against the Zionist-imperialist conspiracies.

GIANT STEAM BOILER TRANSPORTED TO IRAN

GF061719 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] In order to transport a very large steam boiler from a Soviet factory in Belgorod via Jolfa's border station to Esfahan, 17 railroad cars had to be used. The city's factory for manufacturing equipment for powerplants will be sending another similar steam boiler to the Esfahan powerplant as part of a contract with the Iranian Tavanir company. The height of the boiler is approximately equal to a five-story house and it weighs about 200 tons.

The Esfahan powerplant is another one of those important economic units which has been built in the Islamic Republic of Iran with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. All such economic units are of prime importance in widening Iran's national economic infrastructure and aid employment in the region. They guarantee work for thousands of toilers.

IRANIAN RAILWAY ELECTRIFIED WITH SOVIET HELP

LD061218 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 6 Jan,TASS -- The railway linking the cities of Tabriz and Jolfa in Iran has been electrified, reports the radio station "Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran." This is the country's first electrified railway. The work has been completed with active participation from Soviet specialists. The implementation of the project will make it possible to increase substantially the freight turnover along that important line.

In accordance with a contract concluded between Iran's Railway department and the Soviet all-union association "Tekhstroyexport", several tens of Iranian specialists have been sent for training to the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV GREETS UAE PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD172052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, conveying to the president and the friendly people of the UAE sincerest congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf on the 10th anniversary of the UAE.

In his reply cable the UAE president expressed sincerest thanks for the congratulations, and he conveyed best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of progress and prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH SWAPO DELEGATION

PM291007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A meeting took place on 16 December between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, and a delegation from the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma.

S. Nujoma described the Namibian people's struggle under SWAPO's leadership for the expulsion of the South African occupiers from the country and for an independent, democratic and unified Namibia. He denounced the racists of the Republic of South Africa and their imperialist patrons who are seeking to thwart the fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435, prevent Namibia's true liberation and put their own puppets in power in that country.

The SWAPO president expressed profound thanks to the CPSU for its firm and consistent support for the Namibian patriots. He asked for cordial congratulations and best wishes to be conveyed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding fighter for peace and the people's freedom and happiness, in connection with his 75th birthday.

The delegation was informed of the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the field of domestic and foreign policy. The CPSU representatives stated that the Soviet people will continue to side with the just cause of SWAPO -- the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people.

Those taking part in the meeting resolutely denounced the aggressive terrorist policy of the racist Republic of South Africa with respect to Angola and the other independent states of southern Africa.

SWAPO CC Meeting Reported

PM060951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent M. Zenovich report: "Freedom for Namibia!"]

[Text] Luanda, 30 Dec -- The annual session of the SWAPO Central Committee has taken place here under the chairmanship of S. Nujoma, president of SWAPO. The participants discussed questions of the present-day international situation and the problems of Namibia's liberation. It was noted that at present the forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by the United States, are stepping up their attacks on the forces of peace, national liberation and social progress. In these conditions the South African racist regime is heaping new obstacles in the path of the decolonization of Namibia and is pursuing a policy of destabilizing the situation in the "frontline" states.

The SWAPO Central Committee again reaffirmed that armed struggle remains the most effective means of driving the occupiers out of Namibia and attaining true independence.

The SWAPO Central Committee expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and the "frontline" states for their selfless assistance and support.

23D ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN LIBERATION DAY OBSERVED

Ustinov Greetings

PM061613 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba,

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and the Revolutionary Armed Forces servicemen combat greetings and cordial congratulations on Cuba's national holiday -- liberation day.

The glorious path traveled by Cuban working people since the victory of the revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party is vivid evidence of the achievements of which a people who have liberated themselves forever from capitalist exploitation are capable.

Today, under conditions of unceasing threats from imperialist forces, the Cuban people are by their selfless labor strengthening their socialist motherland's economic and defense might and scoring new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress.

On the national holiday Soviet servicemen wish the Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel further successes in combat and political training in the interests of ensuring the reliable defense of their people's gains.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM061611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Subcommander A. Shcheglov article: "Dawn of New Life; Today Is Cuba's National Holiday -- Liberation Day"]

[Text] The Cuban people's biggest and brightest holiday -- liberation day -- coincides with the start of the New Year. As it embarks on 1982, Cuba is celebrating the 23d anniversary of the memorable day when the legendary rebel army under the leadership of Fidel Castro and with the aid and support of all the country's working people, crushed the inhuman Batista tyranny and brought its people true liberation.

Cuba was the first country in Latin America and the entire Western Hemisphere to make man and his labor truly free. Everything produced in plants and factories, everything grown on plantations, and all Cuba's national wealth are now the property of the people.

The freedom-loving Cuban people's great revolutionary spirit displayed in the storming of the Moncada barracks and the fighting in the Sierra Maestre and at Playa Giron is today being embodied in creative labor. In the last few years the Republic of Cuba has achieved considerable successes in socialist building. The implementation of the targets of the first 5-year plan (1976-1980) made it possible to take a great step forward in industrializing the country, strengthening agriculture and improving the people's living standards. Tasks in the sphere of science, culture and public health are being successfully resolved. Quite a good start has been made in the current 5-year plan too.

The Cuban people's achievements in the sphere of state building and in the development of socialist democracy are considerable. The elections to the organs of people's power held last year in Cuba were a major event in the country's sociopolitical life. Some 6.1 million votes, or more than 97 percent of the country's adult population, were cast for the people's candidate. The working people demonstrated their profound trust in the Cuban Communist Party [PPC] and their firm support for its political course.

The great prestige of the Communist Party and the strengthening of its links with the masses are also shown by the fact that the number of PCC members and candidate members has doubled in the last 5 years reaching almost 450,000.

Cuba's international position is strengthening. By its policy of peace and good-neighborliness, solidarity with peoples defending their freedom and independence and implacability toward neocolonialism and racism Cuba has earned great prestige in the socialist community, the Nonaligned Movement and the international arena as a whole. In the years since the victory of the revolution Soviet-Cuban friendship has grown, strengthened and become richer and the all-round cooperation between the USSR and Cuba has risen to a new level.

The Cuban people are having to build socialism under difficult conditions. U.S. imperialism's anti-Cuban campaign has not ceased for even a minute in the last 23 years. It is particularly intense today. Using absolutely baseless pretexts, the United States is increasing tension over the island of freedom and openly threatening Cuba with "punitive action."

In this disturbing situation the party and the government have called on the whole Cuban people to work selflessly and to be constantly ready to resolve tasks in defending their homeland. In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, declared: "We will defend every inch of land to the death if imperialism ventures to attack our socialist motherland."

In the face of the unceasing impertinent threats and provocations from the United States, the Cuban servicemen and the entire people are strengthening their vigilance and readiness to rebuff any encroachment on the motherland's freedom and independence. The PCC's leading role in the Revolutionary Armed Froces is having a direct impact on improving the level of combat training and combat readiness and the troops' political morale and strengthening personnel's discipline.

Cuba's resolute stance to defend the revolution's gains meets with the full support of the socialist states, of whose community Cuba is a member. "The Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "has shown, is showing and will continue to show solidarity with socialist Cuba." All the world's progressive and peace-loving forces are demanding an end to the threats against Cuba.

Firm ties of friendship link the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Froces and the servicemen of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces. Today, as they congratulate their Cuban brothers in arms and the entire Cuban people on the great holiday -- liberation day -- Soviet armed servicemen, like all Soviet people, express their solidarity with them and wish them great successes in building a new life.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SPEAKS IN MOSCOW

PY060106 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text of speech by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, given at the October Hall of the House of Soviets in Moscow on 4 January -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kirilenko, dear comrade and friend Rodney Arismendi, dear Soviet comrades, dear Chilean comrades: During these days, in defiance of the tyrant, thousands and thousands of communists supported by the people's appreciation in some way or other are celebrating in Chile the 60th anniversary of our party. Many ceremonies are also being held in the various countries where Chilean emigrants are living. Hundreds of thousands of fellow countrymen, especially active members of the party and the communist youth groups will be able to hear us this very day over the radio. We greet all of you as comrades and brothers, we convey to you our best wishes.

Luis Emilio Recabarren, the founder of our party, is appropriately known as the teacher and leader of the Chilean workers. His name is definitely engraved in Chilean history and that of the international workers' movement.

Under his leadership the party engaged in the struggle for socialism having the red banner of the proletariat's demands throughout the world and the tricolored flag or our fatherland, that is, struggling for the workers' rights and for the recognition by the pseudoimperialists already settled in our territory of Chilean sovereignty. Therefore, by birth he belongs to the same social class and country to which we belong.

There is a third element: Our party was created when the victory of the October Revolution illuminated the path of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the entire world. Recabarren welcomed the Russian revolution and stated: Without hesitating I voice my support for the Russian [word indistinct] who initiate the path toward peace and the abolition of the bourgeois, capitalist and barbarous regime. Those who do not support this cause will support the capitalist regime and all its horrors.

We Chilean communists celebrate this anniversary of the party by openly facing the ferocious fascist dictatorship which rules our people. This dictatorship is a product of Yankee imperialism. The result of its [words indistinct]. Their buddies and pals are the South African racists, the Israeli aggressors, the Chinese hegemonists, the Latin American tyrants and above all the rabid imperialists headed by Reagan, who grants his full cooperation. Pinochet on his part unconditionally supports Reagan's policy which threatens an armed invasion of Cuba, Grenada, El Salvador and other countries and places with the world peace at stake.

Consequent to what we have been and are, in addition to expressing to the CPSU our most sincere gratitude for the fraternal wishes of its Central Committee and for its permanent solidarity with the antifascist cause of the Chilean people, we want to voice our determined support for the peace-keeping policy carried out by the great Soviet country and for whose development its government, Lenin's party and dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev do so much. [applause]

We are especially grateful for the presence at this ceremony of our dear Comrade Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, who is well known and appreciated by the Chilean people who have hosted him on two memorable occasions -- during our party's 13th congress and 10 years ago when we celebrated our 50th anniversary.

We are also grateful for the messages of congratulations sent by the brother parties of numerous countries and wish to reassert our full solidarity with all those who struggle against imperialism and are under its threat.

On this occasion we wish to voice our determined support and sympathy for the socialist community which is engaged in overcoming a difficult time in its history.

Life has taught us Chileans a bitter lesson. During Salvador Allende's revolutionary government the great mistake was made of believing that freedom of expression which the people had achieved should be a right which not only their adversaries of the democratic opposition, but their fascist enemies should enjoy. But the latter without hesitating said whatever they wanted against the government and the president. They engaged in stirring up a violent anticommunist, anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign. They resorted to sabotage and terrorism. They promoted strikes in the transportation and trade sectors. They created the black market. They orchestrated the economic chaos.

The counterrevolution developed openly. It did not wave the flag of fascism but that of freedom and democracy. Once it succeeded, a cruel fascist regime was installed whose crimes the UN General Assembly recently condemned once again. This dictatorship is already almost 8 years old. During these years a country which had taken the path toward socialism took a great step backward.

We have no doubt that in view of that bitter lesson the measures which have been taken by the Polish Government and the leadership of the party headed by General Jaruzelski were absolutely necessary to defeat the counterrevolution in [words indistinct] the escalating terrorism which threatened to take power within a few days. In sum, those measures will save Poland from a bloodbath similar to that endured by our people, or of a long (?fraticidal) war.

It will help them correct the errors which were made and overcome the situation of disorder and anarchy which the Polish economy, society and even the state itself had reached. These measures will also allow it to remain as the firm bastion of socialism and peace in Europe.

Reagan, as the spokesman of the imperialists who orchestrated the coup in Chile, and Pinochet, (?their proud follower), are shocked by the measures of national liberation which the situation forced General Jaruzelski's government to take. We Chileans believe that their reaction is utterly shameful.

Imperialism persists in its policy of interventionism. It has led humanity to the moments of greatest danger it has ever experienced. The threat that human life could disappear from the surface of the earth in an atomic holocaust exists. Every communist, every democrat, every honest man, whatever his ideology should stand up and raise his voice in favor of this movement.

Those insane persons who dream about unlimited nuclear war should be placed in a straight-jacket. Those who wish to set the world on fire must be stopped. Those countries which are the next target of imperialism should be given maximum protection. We once again repeat that if Cuba or Nicaragua are attacked we will not sit back and do nothing. An invasion of these countries will be considered by the Latin American countries as a war declared on each of them, and they will react according to their utmost ability.

Neither imprisonment, nor banishment, nor torture nor murder have or will be able to conquer the spirit of struggle and rebellion which moves our people. This has been proved once again by the heroic political prisoners who went on hunger strikes for many days, by the important strikes which have taken place in the copper and coal mines, in the textile factories, the docks and other proletarian sectors, by the protests and [word indistinct] of various sectors of the middle class and the courageous combative attitude of thousands of women in some of the many events which show that the workers and peoples' movement has entered an advanced stage.

During these years of a fascist dictatorship the hearts of the workers and the masses have filled with hatred. The people cannot be asked to turn the other cheek. They are not going to turn it. Moreover, the day will inevitably come when the masses will fully voice their indignation and then there will be no force, not even military force, capable of containing and squashing them.

The myth of the economic miracle is losing strength. The slogan of government propaganda-- "we are doing well today and will do better tomorrow"-- has become a grating sound. The bankruptcy of banks, financial, industrial and commercial enterprises and the excessive increase in unemployment show that the Chilean economy has entered a new period of crisis.

The Chicago boys [given in English] model was a great balloon. Now that the issues reveal the truth that it is just a great shady deal for the multinational companies and the domestic financial plans, now that the economy starts to sink and unemployment and hunger affect other homes, the tyrant announces that this is a definite decision and hands over the state resources to aid the nouveau riche and is determined to make the workers, the people and the country pay for the crisis. This policy is treason to Chile. We communists make an appeal to struggle against it.

The closing down of factories, mines and other job sources must end. Barriers should be raised against the import of goods which compete with national production. The national production which does not have a foreign market due to the current exchange rate must be subsidized. Bank interest rates must be reduced and credit for the mining, industry, agriculture and commercial sectors must be granted. The deadline for payment of credits for production must be extended. The powerful and not the people must absorb the crisis. Expenditure in arms must be cut down. Those determined to (?support) repressive organizations must be done away with. The CNI [National Intelligence Center] must disappear. Resources destined for repression should be diverted to the health, education and housing sector. The demands of the National Union Coordinating Board must be heard. On the whole, the fascism which is an open terrorist dictatorship at the service of the financial plans and of imperialism must be done away with.

There have been moments when there existed objective possibilities to clear the path conducive to a solution based on a broad consensus without the acute need for violence. The indecision, hesitation, bias and fear on the part of some have let those moments pass. The tyranny then had time to dress its regime with institutional trappings and to get rid of avowed or silent opponents, both civilians and military. Now combat becomes harsher because Pinochet's insistance on starving and repressing millions of Chileans and his stubborness in maintaining a dire economic policy at all cost prompt the people to shape, initiate and carry on their own rebellion.

In these circumstances the leftist parties deem legitimate and imperative a mass movement to employ the most diverse forms of fighting, either peaceful or violent, public or clandestine, leading to the overthrow of the dictatorship. If there is any delay in the application of any of these aspects of this subversive line, this is a fault that will be overcome. The popular struggle will move onward with ample prospects of victory. The communist party and youth, as a Marxist-Leninist platoon, have imbued themselves with a firm revolutionary decision and an irrespressible resolve to win. We reiterate what our party said in its manifesto made public last September: It will depend on the width, breadth and force with which the mass rebellion is pressed to spare excessive bloodshed in the march to attain freedom. But it will also depend above all on the military who for almost 8 years have been the supporters -- and many of them agents -- of a reign of terror. We ask them to think it over and to change their attitude.

In the 8 November issue, EL MERCURIO shamelessly praised the role being played by the armed forces. In its own words, it said that any increment in individual wealth is based on and supported by the military presence. Therefore, it is at the service of the fabulous enrichment of the (Llanos), the Cruzat Larrain, the (Mate Desandi), the (Edwards), the (Tosquianes), and at the service of the Central Bank so that it can, through currency issues that affect all Chileans, pay for the bankruptcies of commercial banks. How long will the armed forces serve this purpose? Are they going to allow new copper and other mineral mines to fall into the hands of voracious foreign capital? Are they going to allow the government to let ports, railroads, highways, the post office and telegraph fall into the hands of private interests like the "sharks"? Will they let Pinochet auction off part of the national territory as he had done with hectares upon hectares of national parks and forest reserves? Will they lend themselves to the process of strangling more and more social gains? Will they use their arms against the workers who do not accept exploitation?

We say that the duty of the armed forces is not to kill or die for the fascist regime. The people's right to rebellion should strike a sympathetic chord in their ranks, thus contributing to avoid a struggle between civilian and military and to make it a struggle between the Chilean people on one side and Pinochet with the profitmakers of tyranny on the other. The task to stamp out fascism is a national task involving any Chilean who loves freedom and social justice. Each Chilean has the duty to join in the struggle, in the understanding aimed at the establishment of a new democratic regime. We support any initiative aimed at unity at any level or in any sphere. We are not opposed to the convergence of kindred groups or parties. The forces of the opposition are somewhat dispersed and whatever is done to bring them together will be positive.

Andres Zaldivar, who is careful about how he refers to the dictatorship, proclaims, in a different attitude, that the communists should not participate in a transition government that might be formed eventually. We do not lose sleep over his proclamation. At this time the fundamental objective is ousting Pinochet not the composition of a future government. Moreover, we are not contemplating participation in any government. The final word after all will be given by the people of Chile. We are in favor of the unity of the working class and the understanding of the grassroots.

We insist on the importance of strengthening and promoting the unity of all leftist parties which are fighting to topple the fascist regime in order to replace it with an advanced democracy heading toward socialism. Therefore we welcome as a positive fact the meeting these parties held in Mexico last September. We continue to support an agreement of the left with the Christian Democrats and other opposition forces. Our party along with the other popular parties has demonstrated in practice its capacity to organize, guide and lead the people to great victories like the one on 4 September 1970. This victory, which was attained thanks to the mobilization of the combativeness of millions of men and women, made possible the nationalization of the copper, iron and nitrate industries -- which were in the hands of the Yankee imperialists -- by the Allende government.

Seventy monopolist industries including coal and cement, 16 out of 18 commercial banks, 90 percent of the export business and 60 percent of the import business were also nationalized. Six million hectares of arable land were expropriated, thus doing away with latifundia. Workers benefitted greatly from income distribution. Broad plans were implemented in areas related to education, culture, health and housing. The working class had broad participation in the management of enterprises and in government positions. On another front, the country finally had an independent foreign policy free from the dictates of the imperialists. All of this has not been forgotten nor was it done in vain. The people recall and compare: The hatred against the tyranny is matched with an appreciation of the transforming work of the Popular Unity government. These factors have their weight. It can be clearly seen that the Chilean people united can and must overthrow the fasicsm of Pinochet to return to an era of freedom and social progress. [shouts]

Our party -- the party of Recabarren, (De la Fuerte) and Pablo Neruda, the party of workers and culture -- emerged from the midst of the working class in the nitrate mines which Francisco Pesoa referred to as the reprobate and cursed land in his immortal poem La Pampa. In the three scores of our long struggle thousands of communists have fallen and the lives of these heroes constitute an undying example such as the lives of (Anabadon Haedo), (Pascunaz), (Frita), Juan Leiva Tapia, the chieftan (Maripe), (Natania), Isidoro Carrillo, Enrique Paris, Victor Jara, Marta Ugarte, and those of so many communists who laid their lives for our cause. Many of our comrades have disappeared as did the secretary general of the party, our beloved Comrade Victor Diaz. High is the price we paid and we look and will look after the lives of every comrade as the most valuable asset. Nothing causes nor will it cause us to hesitate in the struggle in which we are engaged, the struggle to death against fascism. [shouts]

Salvador Allende lived and loved life intensely, but, as he said in his dying moment, in a historic juncture he did not hesitate to give his life for the loyalty of the people to whom he was faithful to his last breath. This is an example of dignity and determination for all Chilean revolutionaries.

Long live the Communist Party of Chile. With reason and strength, we will win! [shouts]

Long live the unshakable friendship between the Communist Party of Chile and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! [shouts]

I express a word of deep appreciation to the Soviet committee of solidarity with Chilean democrats, to the city committee of the Communist Party, and to all organizations which promoted this ceremony. Thank you very much. [shouts]

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

PM051409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 81 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 23 December under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium examined the question of ratifying the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of the Congo signed in Moscow on 13 May 1981.

A report was delivered on behalf of the Soviet Government, which had submitted the treaty for ratification, by V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Setting out the treaty's contents, he stressed that it is designed to improve the situation on the African Continent and to establish genuine peace there, that is, to serve the aims which the Soviet Union has always supported and continues to support.

Every article and provision of the treaty is designed to serve the interests of the peaceful creative labor of the people of both countries.

The session was addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions. He reported that a joint session of the commissions had examined the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo and had decided to recommend its ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

For almost two decades now, B.N. Ponomarev went on to note, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo have been linked by relations of friendship and all-round cooperation. Soviet people are in sympathy with the struggle being waged under the Congolese Labor Party's leadership by the people of that country to consolidate their national state independence and to build a society free of exploitation of man by man. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo will raise friendly Soviet-Congolese relations to a new level.

Commitments by both sides to cooperate closely in the international arena in the interests of peace and a halt to the arms race and in order to counter the forces of imperialism and reaction are an important part of the treaty. These provisions of the treaty acquire particular topicality in the current international situation, which has worsened through the fault of U.S. imperialism. For all the world's people -- whether they live in Europe, America, Asia or Africa -- there is now no more important task than to strive to preserve and consolidate peace, banish the treaty of thermonuclear war and achieve disarmament.

The Soviet Union and all the world's progressive forces are countering imperialism's aggressive aspirations with a policy of relaxing international tension and of working for disarmament and the establishment of peaceful, equal and mutually advantageous relations with all states. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's FRG visit stresses: "The Soviet Union's international activity to promote the peoples' security and progress and detente and to curb the arms race, and L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to the attainment of these great goals is helping to strengthen worldwide the resolve to protect human civilization's greatest asset -- peace -- and to defend it actively day in day out."

The foreign affairs commissions consider that the treaty is in complete conformity with the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the country's foreign policy course, which is aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente, curbing the arms race and consolidating the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement.

Speeches endorsing the treaty were delivered by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.A. Novoselova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The treaty, they pointed out, expresses our countries' mutual desire to further consolidate friendship and cooperation. This friendship with the Congolese people currently finds expression in the share of the numerous contacts and joint work of Soviet and Congolese specialists and workers engaged on projects resulting from economic and technical cooperation and in the training of national cadres for the young state.

Summing up the exchange of views which took place, V.V. Kuznetsov said that the treaty is in complete accord with the underlying principles of Lenin's foreign policy and the aims and tasks of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It will be a worthy addition to the treaties of friendship and cooperation already concluded by the USSR and the other socialist countries. These treaties are affirming a fundamentally new and unprecedented type of relations in the world -- friendly, equal and fraternal relations between the countries of triumphant socialism and the states which have thrown off the yoke of colonialism.

When signing the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that "this is a major event in the life of our states and peoples. The treaty is sure to help raise traditionally friendly Soviet-Congolese relations to an even higher level. It will also be a factor which will help to increase the young African state's international influence in our complex and contradictory world."

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The session examined the question of the results achieved in fulfilling the plan of basic measures scheduled for implementation by the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1981 and the 1982 work plan. The report delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov pointed out that the plan of basic measures scheduled for this year has on the whole been fulfilled. Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and standing commissions have examined a broad range of questions relating to state life.

An exceptional worldwide impact was made by L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by the "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted on his initiative. L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session of 1 April 1981, in which the tasks facing the Soviets in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were clearly formulated, was also of fundamental importance for the work of organs of state power at every level.

Taking into consideration the report on the results achieved in fulfilling the 1981 plan the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved the plan of basic measures scheduled for implementation by the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1982. In elaborating the plan consideration was given to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1981) plenum and to the key tasks facing the soviets of peoples deputies in providing leadership in the sphere of state, economic and sociocultural building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of collaboration between soviets of people's deputies and trade union organizations in the Kazakh SSR in implementing the social program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered on this question by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The report spoke of the successes achieved by the Kazakh SSR's working people in communist building, of the role and place occupied by soviets of people's deputies in the republic in organizing the struggle by all the people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and of the cooperation between the soviets and trade union organizations in the work of mobilizing the working people to fulfill the targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

A.I. Shibayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the AUCCTU, spoke about trade union organizations' accumulated experience of involving the masses increasingly widely in the running of state affairs, and about the prospects for collaboration between trade unions and soviets of people's deputies and the main areas of such collaboration.

The session noted that under the party organs' leadership the practice of joint activity by soviets and trade unions to elaborate integrated economic and social development plans; launch socialist competition; improve the living and working conditions of workers, kolkhoz members and employees; intensify monitoring of the observance of labor, housing and pension legislation; tighten state and labor discipline and carry out mass cultural work is now widespread.

Attention was focused on existing shortcomings in soviets' work to implement the social program. Certain soviets are failing to properly monitor the fulfillment of plans for the commissioning of housing, general education schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals' general clinics and outpatient clinics. Capital investment for building them is not being fully assimilated; insufficient use is being made of opportunities presented by cooperation between soviets and trade union organizations for increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods; remedying existing shortcomings in the work of consumer service, municipal service, trade and public catering enterprises, kolkhoz and sovkhoz resources in order to build sociocultural facilities.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been instructed to take steps to further improve cooperation between soviets of people's deputies and trade union organizations in fulfilling the tasks of economic and social development and resolving all questions involved in enhancing Soviet people's well-being and improving their working conditions, life and living conditions.

Union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and local soviets of people's deputies have been instructed to give trade union organizations every assistance to the exercise of the broad powers invested in them by the USSR Constitution.

It was stressed that when resolving present-day problems of the economy and culture and of enhancing the people's well-being the soviets of people's deputies must always be guided by the party's policy and Lenin's dictum that trade unions have always been and will always be state power's close and indispensable ally in implementing the tasks of socialist and communist building and that improving collaboration with trade unions will help to further strengthen ties between the soviets and labor collectives and the broad masses of working people, and to deepen and consistently develop Soviet socialist democracy.

The question of progress to date in implementing the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution "On the Work Being Done in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Estonian SSR to Increase Production of Consumer Goods Using Local Resources" was discussed.

A report was delivered on behalf of the Standing Commissions for Consumer Goods and Trade, which have familiarized themselves with the practical side of this work, by V.P. Orlov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission for Consumer Goods and Trade. K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.I. Tregubov, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, spoke about the work being done in the republics to increase consumer goods production, fulfill plans and socialist pledges in this sphere and implement the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's recommendations and about existing difficulties and shortcomings.

It was pointed out at the session that in the last 18 months the republics have increased consumer goods production using local raw materials, expanded the range of such goods and somewhat improved their quality. Positive progress is also being made in most other union republics -- helped a great deal by the measures elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers to further develop consumer goods production using local raw materials and waste products from republic ministry and department enterprises and consumer cooperative enterprises.

At the same time it was stressed that there are still substantial shortcomings in the use of local resources to increase consumer goods production. Progress is slow in bringing to light local raw materials and production waste suitable for the manufacture of essential goods. Full use is not being made of existing production capacities and capital investment for this purpose and the level of mechanization is still too low. Cadre turnover is high. Insufficient use is made of homeworkers and pensioners. Some local soviets and their ispolkoms and permanent commissions are failing to show proper initiative in this work, have become resigned to shortcomings and are not doing enough to disseminate progressive experience.

The resolution adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructs union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers and local soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, to take additional measures to bring to light, record and make maximum use of local sources of raw materials and industrial and agricultural waste in order to increase production of sought-after consumer goods and to ensure that the implementation of scheduled measures is constantly monitored and that existing shortcomings are remedied.

The Presidium examined the results of USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visits to India, Iraq, Peru and Ecuador and endorsed the work done by the delegations.

Following a report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a resolution was adopted on the current situation regarding the work of presenting USSR state awards.

Certain other state matters were examined.

Taking part in the discussion of the items on the agenda were: V.V. Grishin and G.V. Romanov, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, A.S. Barkauskas, P.Ya. Strautmanis, B.Ye. Sarkisov and I.G. Kebin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Presidium members N.A. Zlobin and B.N. Pastukhov; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; Ye.A. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON UNITY OF USSR PEOPLES

PM060917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In a Fraternal Alliance Toward the Great Goal"]

[Text] The peoples of our country are advancing to meet the glorious jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, as a great international family closely rallied around their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The panorama of the achievements of each union republic at the threshold of 1982, the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, is impressive. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress they are surely building up their material and spiritual potential. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is developing as a united and integral organism and is a mighty citadel of friendship and brotherhood among the peoples.

"...The USSR is not simply a state formation but the voluntary and unbreakable socialist alliance of all Soviet peoples, a part of their flesh and blood, forming the chief, determining feature of their state consciousness," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "In their hearts and minds Soviet people know that their strength lies in firm unity, in the readiness to help each other and to advance together under the leadership of the Communist Party toward the great goal -- communism."

The state unification of our country's peoples and their close community is the natural consequence of the victories of socialism. At the same time this great unification of people of various nationalities accumulated in the outward signs of the new social and international community of people -- the Soviet people -- is the result of the CPSU's titanic activity. Following Lenin's behests, and relying on the people's creative work, the party of communists was the architect which designed and ensured the erection of the bright edifice of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which has become today the home of over 100 nations, nationalities, national and ethnic groups -- of over 250 million free and equal citizens of the land which is building communism.

The unbreakable brotherhood and international unity of peoples of the USSR are a powerful motive force in our society and an inexhaustible source of their creative energy. Experiencing increasingly close intimacy in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the peoples of the Soviet Union have made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan and are taking major steps forward in socioeconomic development. All the union republics are increasing the output of industrial production, seeking the further expansion of agriculture and creating new socialist cultural values.

The dialectic of the development of the USSR is such that every republic, by increasing its own contribution to its material and spiritual wealth, at the same time expands the opportunities for its own prosperity and further progress. Hence the vital interest of all peoples of our country -- large and small -- in strengthening all-round cooperation. At the present stage of communist creation glorious traditions of mutual assistance are developing among multinational collectives. The creation of major territorial production complexes, the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad and the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the opening up of the virgin oilfields of West Siberia, the transformation of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone -- these are not just milestones in strengthening the economic might of the USSR but also new of the peoples' friendship.

The horizons of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the plans for which were made concrete by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, also determine the special features of the current international relations in the country and open up broad scope for the nations' intensive rapprochement. The improvement of the unified national economic complex, the economy's switch to the path of intensive development, the unfolding of scientific and technical progress, the elaboration and implementation of the food program, the rational distribution of productive forces, the construction of gas and oil pipelines -- all this increases the mutual ties between republics and expands the material base of the peoples' friendship.

The struggle to implement the party's socioeconomic program and the plans of the 5-year period steadily augments the spiritual wealth of the population of the union republics. Today the internationalist content of the national cultures is illumined more brightly. The talented, original and life-asserting element in the creative work of a particular people becomes the property of all nations. There is underway the mutual enrichment of their cultures, along with the formation of the culture of the unified Soviet people.

Soviet people see it as their sacred duty to devoutly cherish and increase the material and spiritual wealth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Having now embarked on a labor vigil of friendship and by developing competition for work efficiency and quality, the working people of all the country's republics are united in their determination to devote their energy, knowledge and experience to the prosperity of the socialist fatherland. They strive always to be wherever they are most needed -- in the forefront of the great creation, on the main salients of communist building. The citizens of the land of the soviets are proving their patriotic aspiration and internationalist maturity by selfless labor and their personal contribution to the all-union treasury.

The greater the scale of our plans and the more complex the tasks being resolved by the country, the greater the attention paid by the Leninist party to strengthening the springs of fraternal friendship. As the embodiment of the Leninist ideas of internationalism, the CPSU is constantly developing the good will and natural desire of the nations and nationalities to strengthen together, in concert, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and resolutely to oppose any manifestation of parochialism, nationalism and chauvanism. In modern conditions the CPSU attaches special significance to fostering among Soviet people the feeling of being a united family, the feeling of belonging to the great Soviet motherland, and to fashioning in every person, to use Lenin's words, the stance of active and steadfast struggle "for socialism and the fatherland."

Firmly confident of the triumph of the bright ideals of communism for the sake of which the unified multinational motherland was indeed created according to Lenin's designs, the citizens of our country voice their unshakable allegiance to its domestic and foreign policy. Educated by the Leninist party in the spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the peoples of the Soviet Union are strengthening cooperation with the peoples of the fraternal countries, resolutely supporting the national liberation movement and tirelessly fighting for the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world.

Nationalities Issue Viewed

PM061153 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 December publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word feature headed "The Force of Our Fraternity" in which Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Afrand Fridunovich Dashdamirov, chief of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, answers readers' letters on the nationalities question. He discusses the differences between "national relations" in the USSR and in capitalist countries and rejects the suggestion that the elimination of all that is "archaic, outmoded and reflects a tenor of life long destroyed and overcome" means the "suppression" of the national, asserting that in the Soviet Union the "people's spiritual culture preserves its national color." He expresses approval of the increasing proportion of "mixed" marriages. Finally Dashdamirov discusses the relationship between the "national and international" components within the socialist system, saying that problems do exist, "especially where national feelings are distorted and where patriotism and national pride degenerate into national conceit, arrogance and a lack of respect for other peoples' experience, achievements, feelings and traditions." He expresses regret that some people still fail to see that "it is the people's friendship which is the life-giving source of our progress," and notes that Soviet patriotism is combined with an uncompromising attitude toward "nationalism, chauvinism, national egotism and any manifestation of nationalist survivals."

NOVIKOV, MARCHUK ADDRESS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

PM291039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Leading Cadres Receive Tuition"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of the National Economy Institute of Management of the National Economy has held classes for leading economic cadres in heavy industry and construction, planning and financial organs, and the cultural and educational spheres.

The institute students -- deputy ministers and chiefs of main administrations of USSR and union republic ministries and departments, and leaders of production associations and enterprises -- spent three months studying current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the CPSU's economic and social policy, and of improving management and planning, labor organization and leaders' work style.

The students heard courses of lectures on theoretical, methodological and organizational questions of the planned management of a socialist economy, on improving the economic mechanism, on improving the standard of planning work and on other questions covered by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Machinery's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Prominence was given to practical questions connected with accelerating scientific and technical progress, developing the fuel and energy complex, intensifying the economy, increasing the efficiency of social production and ensuring the rational use of every type of resources, and with capital construction, improving the provision of material and technical supplies, and developing external economic ties in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The students visited leading enterprises and major scientific centers and acquainted themselves with the capital's cultural life and with historical monuments in the Moscow region.

The students were addressed by: I.T. Novikov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; N.P. Lebedinskiy, A.I. Komin, M.A. Korolev, Yu. A. Nikitin and V.N. Ksintaris, USSR ministry and department leaders and specialists; A.G. Aganbegyan, B.B. Kadomtsev, N.N. Lomov, full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and professors and lecturers of the academy.

PONOMAREV, OTHERS ADDRESS CADRES INSTITUTE

PM291151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Training"]

[Text] The training of propaganda and agitation and culture section leaders of union republic communist party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. For a month they studied topical questions of the theory and practice of communist building, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, ideological and political education work, and the further development of Soviet artistic culture in light of the precepts of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The students were addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.M. Zamyatin, V.A. Karlov, Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; F.T. Yermash, S.G. Lapin and B.I. Stukalin, chairmen of USSR state committees; R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; N.G. Basov, chairman of the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society; and V.A. Medvedyev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Great attention was paid to the practice of party organizations' work in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, improving the working people's communist education, mobilizing them to fulfill the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and improve work efficiency and quality, introducing leading experience and developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Reports on these issues were delivered by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropolskiy Kraykom; B.V. Kachura, first secretary of the Donetskiy Obkom; V.G. Klyuyev, first secretary of the Ivanovskiy Obkom; Ye. K. Ligachev, first secretary of the Tomskiy Obkom; I.Kh. Yunak, first secretary of the Tulskiy Obkom; M.G. Voropayev, first secretary of the Chelyabinskiy Obkom; and G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The editorial offices of the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and the journals KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, and AGITATOR, and TASS discussed ways of improving the ideological standard and effectiveness of the mass news and propaganda media.

There was a broad exchange of experience of work to implement a comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire business of education, to the intensification of political, labor, aesthetic and moral education; to the improvement of the quality and results of party studies and economic education and the effectiveness of all ideological work under present conditions; and to the restructuring of many of its sectors and spheres. The students familiarized themselves with the practical activity of a number of party committees and primary party organizations of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast. Creative meetings were held between the students and newspaper, television and radio political commentators, scientists, figures of literature and art, and eminent sportsmen.

SMIRNOV ATTENDS MOSCOW AEROFLOT MEETING

PM061047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 2

[A. Katin report: "Big Aeroflot Meeting"]

[Text] Some 108 million passengers have been carried by air in 1981. In agriculture and the timber industry chemical spraying work by air has been carried out over an area of 100 million hectares. The new Soviet IL-68 and YAK-42 airliners have considerably expanded the area covered by flights. These and other facts were cited at a conference of Aeroflot leading and command personnel in Moscow on 24 December at which Minister of Civil Aviation B.P. Bugayev delivered a report.

The participants in the big meeting of civil aviation workers discussed tasks for further developing this important national economic sector in the 11th 5-Year Plan and through 1990 and exchanged experience of their activity in increasing efficiency and work quality in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum

The conference noted in particular that the years ahead will be a period of great development for Aeroflot. Runways will be modernized and new runways commissioned capable of handling heavy aircraft, and airport terminals' throughput capacity will increase. There are plans for broad-scale introduction of in-flight and ground navigational and radio-technical equipment providing the automation of air traffic control and increasing flight safety and regularity.

Participating in the conference's work were L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and union republic communist party central committees; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and aircraft industry equipment builders.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND FEDOROV MOURNING

LD041920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 170 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Today Moscow accompanied upon his last journey Acad Yevgeniy Konstantinovich Fedorov, the outstanding Soviet scientist, state and public figure, cadidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, and famous polar explorer.

Comrades Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin kept a vigil of mourning. Also in the honor guard were deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the chambers of the supreme organ of state power in the country, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials, eminent scientists, polar explorers and public figures. A delegation of the World Peace Council, led by President Romesh Chandra was also present.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACTOR MIKHAIL ZHAROV

PM301547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 2

[Obituary of Mikhail Ivanovich Zharov]

[Excerpts] Soviet theatrical art has suffered a grave loss. An eminent figure of the Soviet theater and cinema, Hero of Socialist Labor Mikhail Ivanovich Zharov, people's artiste of the USSR, winner of USSR state prizes, member of the CPSU and artiste of the USSR Malyy theater, has died in his 83d year.

M.I. Zharov was born in Moscow in 1899.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Brishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ye. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.R. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, Y.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, V.N. Makeyev, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, V.F. Shauro, B.N. Pastukhov, V.F. Promyslov, F.T. Yermash, V.I. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, N.A. Annenkov, Yu.Ya. Barabsh, Yu.K. Borisova, E.A. Bystritskaya, Ye.N. Gogoleva, A.A. Goncharov, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, I.V. Ilinskiy, V.I. Kroshunov, L.A. Kuldizhanov, I.A. Lyubeznov, Yu.S. Melentyev, R.D. Nifontova, N.V. Pahskov, A.V. Romanov, N.I. Ryzhov, Ye.V. Samoylov, Ye.R. Simonov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, V.I. Khorkhryakov, M.I. Tsarev, B.I. Chirkov.

SHEVARDNADZE APPEARANCES DURING DECEMBER

WA041600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 10 December reports on page 1 that E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, appeared at a 9 December meeting of the Georgian student aktiv, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Also participating in the meeting were delegations from VUZes in Moscow, Leningrad and from all of the union republics. The student representatives visited various ministries, departments, scientific research institutes and labor collectives of newspaper editorial boards.

In another article on the same date, the newspaper reports on page 1 that E. Shevardnadze received Acad Ye.K. Fedorov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Applied Geophysics and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. During the course of the meeting, the desirability was expressed of improving contacts between the Committee for Preserving Nature and the republic's hydrometeorological services. The activities of the Georgian Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace were also discussed at the meeting.

In a third article on 10 December, ZARYA VOSTOKA reports that E. Shevardnadze presented the summary report at a Georgian CP C ntral Committee meeting on the republic's agricultural preparations for winter. Particular emphasis was placed on livestock raising. It was noted at the meeting that the key to successful wintering of livestock was the improvement and rational use of the feed base. However, of 410 feed shops, more than one third were yet unprepared for winter conditions. It was also mentioned that "it is the duty of industrial enterprises, ministries and departments also to contribute worthily to increasing livestock production -- to fill the orders of the villages and fulfill plans for the delivery of high-quality equipment and materials on time. Indeed, the disruption of this process negatively affects the rate of increase in the production of the most important foods products." Also appearing at the meeting were the Georgian minister of agriculture, Sh. Etsadashvili, and the Georgian minister of rural construction, I. Kharatishvili.

COMPARISON OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

A comparison of the item entitled "USSR Academy of Sciences Elects Members" which appeared on page R 6 of the 30 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 December discloses that G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, was also present at the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences on 29 December.

COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE AT WRITER'S BIRTHDAY

A comparison of the item entitled "Demichev, Zimyanin at Writer's Birthday Meeting" which appeared on page R 7 of the 5 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published on page 3 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 December discloses that V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was also present at the 24 December ceremony honoring Aleksandr Fadeyen.

POWER INDUSTRY MINISTER ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS

PM061123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with P. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification: "'Plus Electrification'"]

[Text] According to provisional figures, the country's power stations will have generated 1,330 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity by the end of the current year. Some 4 billion kilowatt-hours per day are currently being generated. More and more power is needed, however.

P. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, tells a PRAVDA correspondent about the tasks with which the country's power industry workers are grappling in the current 5-year plan.

By tradition, the minister said, on our professional holiday we take stock of our work, critically evaluate what has been achieved and discuss plans for the future. Our country has created an enormous energy potential. The USSR integrated energy system -- a unique organization among the world's energy industries -- is now in operation. It is a complex of power stations and power supply networks with integrated on-line control developing in accordance with an integrated state plan. The country's energy system covers an area with seven time zones and makes it possible to reduce the overall capacity required to cover peak loads by virtue of the difference in peak load times. Even within its present-day boundaries the integrated energy system has made possible a saving of around R2 billion.

Power-and-heat generation [teplofikatsiya] -- the combined production of electrical and thermal energy -- is now becoming increasingly widespread.

By the final year of the 5-year plan electricity generation must be increased to 1,555 billion kilowatt-hours, for which purpose 69 million kilowatts of new capacity must be commissioned at stations currently under construction. Attention will be focused on the construction of atomic power stations. Every year around 6 million kilowatts of capacity with units capable of producing a million or more kilowatts each must be commissioned at atomic power stations. After all, commissioning just one 1 million-kilowatt unit makes it possible to save 2 million tons of petroleum products per year.

A second line of approach is to accelerate the development of water power. It is planned to complete in the main the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES -- the world's largest, with a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts -- in the current 5-year plan. The Rogunskaya, Boguchanskaya, Bureyskaya, Kurpsayskaya, Sreone-Yeniseyskaya, Shamkhorskaya and many other GESes will also be built.

At the same time we are going to accelerate the construction of the thermal power stations using coal from the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinskiy coalfields and natural and casing-head gas from the west Siberian fields.

Operating collectives' main task is to intensify the power industry's development and to make it more economical. This not only means building new power stations but also more rapidly updating existing equipment, improving the standard of maintenance work and operating conditions and reducing power losses in networks.

Even on their holiday power industry workers must be mindful of their unsolved tasks. Construction workers have fallen behind schedule for the commissioning of new capacities, especially at atomic power stations. This creates considerable difficulties in supplying consumers with electricity. Some energy systems are obliged to work with a reduced frequency of alternating current.

On-line adjustments of electricity consumption are made almost daily. Under such conditions our construction workers must commission all scheduled installations as quickly as possible, and energy consumers must make thriftier use of it.

Ensuring that the national economy has an uninterrupted power supply in the wintertime -- the most difficult time of all -- requires coordinated work throughout the power industry and a close eye to be kept on how equipment is working. Power industry workers are looking forward to receiving active assistance from coal miners, transport workers and machine builders. It is vital that a competition for the most economical use of electricity, heat and fuel be launched. This will guarantee the successful development of the entire national economy in the new 5-year plan.

GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER ON 1981 GAS PRODUCTION

LD061408 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS -- Late last year the Soviet gas industry produced during ten days 1,100 million cubic meters gas more than over the same period in December 1980. A statement to this effect was made in an interview with the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA by USSR Minister of the Gas Industry Vasiliy Dinkov. The output of this important kind of fuel and raw material for the chemical industry topped 465,000 million cubic meters in the first year of the five year plan period in the USSR, he said.

The large-scale programme for an intensive increase in gas output is being implemented in western Siberia. In developing new gas field in the no easy conditions of the north, the workers of the Soviet gas industry have increased here output by 22.1 per cent as compared with the level of 1980.

According to the plan of the current year, the minister went on to say, it is planned to extract in western Siberia 209,500 million cubic meters of gas. The whole increase in output, equal to 33,500 million cubic metres, is to be received at the Urengoy gas field.

The speedy increase in the output of gas in western Siberia, above all in Urengoy, is a large-scale task of national significance, Vasiliy Dinkov stressed.

He went on to say that the plan for 1982 provides for putting into service in this country more than 7,500 kilometres of gas mains complete with 52 compressor stations.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL STUDIES HOUSING PROBLEM

PM061105 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 December publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word article by D. Khodzhayev, deputy chief of a USSR Gosplan section, under the headline "A Country of Housewarmings." After outlining achievements in the provision of new housing in the Soviet Union, Khodzhayev states: "We are building a great deal and the quality of construction is improving. But still there is not enough housing. Why?" He goes on to trace the causes of the problem in wartime destruction, the expanding population, increasing costs and so forth, and then to outline measures being adopted to rectify the situation. He notes that the 11th 5-Year Plan will see a particular expansion in housing construction in the countryside and in Siberia and the far east, and that "individual housing construction will be further developed, especially in small towns and settlements and in the countryside, as will cooperative housing construction." He notes the problems of "fair allocation of newly commissioned housing" and the "preservation of the housing stock," and recalls the constitutional right to housing. He concludes: "All we have said in our talk shows clearly how much our party and state are doing to ensure that great human right to housing. Where, in what bourgeois country, can the same be said?"

COMMENTATOR DEFENDS USSR FOOD PRODUCTION RECORD

PM061451 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 52, 25 Dec 81 p 31

[Article by Albert Pin, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board, in reply to a reader's query: "Conversation With a Reader" -- first paragraph's reader's letter]

[Text] The Western mass media assert that food shortages and hunger have become the Soviet people's lot and that the USSR is thus compelled to buy wheat from the United States and other countries.... At the same time it is well-known that the Soviet Union produces twice as much wheat as the United States. The populations of the USSR and the United States are approximately identical. Could you explain to me why the USSR buys so much wheat abroad almost every year? Surely the wheat grown in the USSR is sufficient to feed the people?

[Signed] (R.P. Dzhog), laywer, Sangli, Maharashtra State, India

We do indeed grow quite a lot of wheat, esteemed Mr (Dzhog). The USSR ranks first in the world in terms of gross harvests of wheat, rye and barley. In the last 5-year period (1976-1980) we harvested on average 205 million tons of grain annually. This is approximately three times as much as in prerevolutionary times. And yet the USSR is now buying grain. Why is this?

In old Russia, a predominantly peasant country, the main item in the diet of the majority of the population was bread. In 1913 per capita consumption of bread was 200 kilograms. Nowadays Soviet people's food intake and material opportunities have changed considerably: far more livestock products, eggs and vegetables are consumed than before and less bread -- about 140 kilograms annually. Even in 1975, the worst harvest year for almost 100 years, we had no shortage of bread for consumption. We harvested only 140 million tons of grain then but even that is more than enough for the full and ubiquitous satisfaction of the population's demand for bread and other flour products.

In stating that hunger has become Soviet people's lot our enemies in the West are indulging in wishful thinking. These are malicious fabrications of the same kind as the notorious "Soviet military threat" myth. Of course we have our difficulties. And we do not hide them. This applies primarily to the fact that we need more meat and dairy products than we are now producing. For this it is necessary to develop stockraising intensively and have enough grain for livestock feed. But we do not even have enough forage grain.

Our economists have determined the country's overall grain requirement at 1 ton per inhabitant per year. In the last 5-year plan even with the largest harvest (237.4 million tons in 1978), we could not fully meet stockraising's needs without importing grain, since over 100 million tons of grain went annually for livestock and poultry feed. This is why our country buys grain crops abroad, in particular in the United States. In that same year of 1978 we imported from the United States a little over 14.3 million tons of grain of which nearly 11 million tons was corn. At the same time, the USSR has sent grain abroad in recent years, as before. And this, in the main, was wheat.

You noted correctly, Mr (Dzhog), that our country grows more wheat than the United States. But we produce many times less corn, a valuable forage grain. We have complex natural conditions: We harvest two-thirds of all our grain in the so-called hazardous farming zone where there is neither enough moisture nor enough warmth.

In the United States 60 percent of all arable land receives at least 700 mm of precipitation annually. Only 1 percent of U.S. arable land is located in a zone of insufficient moisture and Western Europe, as a rule, does not experience this problem at all. In our country approximately half the arable land has only 250-350 mm of precipitation annually, and only 1 percent of arable land receives the optimum quantity of moisture for crop farming (700 mm). Furthermore, in severe winters lacking in snow, fall-sown crops are frequently destroyed by frost.

In short, years of experience show that we have weather unfavorable for agriculture almost every second year. Experts believe that the bioclimatic potential of the USSR's arable farming zone is 55 percent lower than in the United States and Western Europe. We also have smaller harvests. And we must invest far more effort and resources to increase them.

The progress which we have managed to achieve under these complex conditions is evident. Judge for yourself, Mr (Dzhog): Whereas in prerevolutionary years (1909-13), grain crop yields averaged 6.9 quintals per hectare across the country, in the last 5-year plan it rose on an annual average to 16 quintals and in certain more favorable years it exceeded 17-18 quintals. In regions such as the North Caucasus, the Crimea, the southern Ukraine and the Baltic area, where arable farming conditions are also incomparably worse than in the United States and Western Europe, yields long ago exceeded 30 quintals per hectare. This is somewhat less than in the most developed West European countries but more than in the United States.

On the whole, then, the ratio of average annual production of agricultural produce in the United States and the USSR is now 100 to 85. And one cannot fail to recognize that this is connected not only with the fact that U.S. farmers work under natural conditions more favorable for agriculture. We are still considerably inferior to the United States in terms of labor productivity in agriculture.

There is only one path leading to the radical solution of our problems. And we can see it clearly: It is to increase production and raise labor productivity and economic efficiency.

The food problem -- both on the economic and the political plane -- is the central problem of the present 5-year plan. The 5-year plan has begun with a bad harvest year but, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, this cannot shake our objective of a rapid and steady increase in food production. We are investing great resources in agriculture and in developing its material and technical base and are counting on a weighty return. The average annual grain harvest is to increase by nearly 35 million tons in the 5-year plan and reach 230 million tons. In this respect special attention will be devoted to forage grain crops. According to the plans, meat production will rise by more than 2 million tons and by the end of the 5-year period will be increased to 18.2 million tons. We also intend to make energetic efforts to improve the storage, processing, transportation and sale of produce.

Thus, there is much complex work ahead both in agriculture and in the sectors serving it. And both our state and our people are equal to them.

FARM EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS, SHORTFALLS LISTED

PM061607 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Reliable Technical Supplies for the Countryside: From the All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operations staff for material and technical supplies to agriculture has taken place.

The session was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika]. In his speech he stressed that many plant collectives have coped successfully with orders from the countryside. This has had a very positive effect on the efficiency of utilization of machinery in the fields and livestock units and has formed the basis of the organization of machine pool repairs.

Briefings on progress in preparing machines in the countryside were delivered by N.V. Bosenko, chairman of the RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika. They noted that the rate of repair of machines could be even higher if certain industrial enterprises were not missing deadlines for deliveries of their output. According to USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika data a number of Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building plants failed to fulfill the plan for the first 11 months of this year for delivery of a considerable quantity of components to the countryside in accordance with allocations. Among the laggards are the Pavlodar and Chelyabinsk tractor plants, the Kiyevtraktorodetal production association, the Tula combine plant, the Altay motor plant and other plants.

The situation is further exacerbated by the fact that many of the spare parts and components from the department's plants delivered to the countryside are of low quality. In the first 6 months of the year alone, out of 7,895 consignments of componenets checked by Goskomselkhoztekhnika acceptance officials, 756 consignments were rejected as defective -- a total of 1,508,500 components.

Rural vehicle repair shops are experiencing considerable difficulties because of the shortage of spare parts. Individual Ministry of Automative Industry Enterprises have this year tolerated substantial lag with deliveries of essential components to the countryside. The Zil production association alone, in the first 11 months of this year, owed the kolkhozes and sovkhozes 5,300 crankshafts, 28,000 sets of cylinder linings and 130,900 bushings. Also substantially in debt are the collectives of the Gorkiy Gaz production association, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel, the Michurinsk Montordetal and Belorussia's Belavtomaz. Over the 11-month period overall, the Ministry of the Automative Industry fulfilled the plan for the production of components for agriculture by only 96.3 percent.

Agriculture experiences a permanent shortage of industrial rubber goods. Despite the efforts made by the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still not receiving an adequate quantity of V-belts and fanbelts, gaskets, pipes, linings and teat cup liners. The plan for the production of these components is not being met by the Balakovorezinotekhnika production association or the Karaganda, Barnaul, Volga, Kursk or Belaya Tserkjov industrial rubber goods plants and others.

In view of the fact that this is not the first time that these departments' enterprises have permitted such substantial laggardness, the members of the all-union operations staff demanded that deputy ministers Comrades S.K. Grigoryev, I.I. Vasilyev and M.P. Parfenov, who are personally responsible for the organization of the production and delivery of machinery for the countryside, adopt effective measures to fulfill agricultural orders.

The session also examined other questions associated with material and technical supplies to the countryside. It analyzed in detail the results of the fulfillment of plans by enterprises of the Ministries of the Chemical and Electrical Equipment Industries; Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production; and Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building. The session participants instructed the leaders of all departments to make the greatest possible efforts to make up for lost time by the end of this year and in the new year of 1982 to improve the standard of technical supplies to agriculture.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab.

IZVESTIYA ON SUBSIDIARY FARMING IN TATARIA

PM291011 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 December in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the headline "What Subsidiary Farms Can Provide" a full-page feature on subsidiary farms, by special correspondents A. Sabirov and V. Sukhachevskiy in which they report from the Tatarskaya ASSR on the positive experience of the Tatneft production association in managing their subsidiary "agrarian shop," in particular their largest and most successful subsidiary farm, the Neftyanik sovkhoz, which is increasing its food production for the oil workers all the time, thanks largely to the close ties with its parent association which ensures its strong material and technical base. Other subsidiary farms, the authors say, are being created under Tatneft and also under other enterprises and they must be accorded the same attention as ordinary sovkhozes and kolkhozes by agricultural organs in order to develop this potential to the full and smooth out problems.

ESTONIAN KOLKHOZ COUNCIL CONFERENCE HELD

WA241100 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 10 Dec 81 p 3

[ETA report: "In the Estonian SSR Kolkhoz Council]

[Text] A conference of the Estonian Kolkhoz Council was held in Tallinn on 8 December. It was opened by V. Lind, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture. Criticism was directed at the Estkolkhozstroy association for nonfulfillment of work plans. The prognosis shows that for various reasons a large number of the inter-rayon kolkhoz construction organizations are behind in their orders. Of especial concern is the failure to complete planned construction in rural areas: According to data of the Ministry of Agriculture, 391 apartment units in the kolkhozes remained incomplete and their expected completion would take a long time. There is a tendency in the work of the association to accept more orders from non-rural organizations, which indirectly lowers the work tempo at kolkhoz locations.

Yu. Kulbin, deputy ministry of agriculture, gave a report on the problems of the kolkhozes on the wintering of livestock. The party has declared animal husbandry as a shock front in rural areas, he emphasized, and it is the obligation of every agricultural worker to be even more attentively concerned with livestock feeds, its production, conservation during difficult weather conditions, and the reproduction of the herd.

Information about regional agroindustrial enterprises was also heard at the conference. Kh. Veldi, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the conference.

LENINGRAD'S ROMANOV VISITS NEW POULTRY FARM

PM311543 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 December publishes on page one a 600-word LENTASS report under the headline "Substantial Contribution to the Food Program" on the completion of the construction of the Sinyavinskiy poultry complex in Kirovskiy Rayon. The report states:

"Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, familiarized himself with progress on startup and installation work on the third and final section of the Sinyavinskiy poultry complex. He also visited the poultry raisers' housing settlement. Talks with workers and specialists took place in enterprise shops. G.V. Romanov enquired about the workers' working, daily living and leisure conditions."